

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Same Old Note

THE American hydrogen bomb tests have aroused, certainly throughout the free world, probably also in the Communist world, a renewed sense of urgency in the matter of disarmament and the prevention of atomic or thermonuclear warfare. And this has coincided with the move by the Western powers to get a resumption of the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. The meeting of the Commission, the first for 18 months, has come, as Mr Cabot Lodge, the American delegate, has said, "at a moment when the whole world is gripped by the knowledge that new dimensions have been added to the dangers of the atomic age." Nevertheless, neither the request of the British, French and American governments for a meeting of the Commission, nor the British proposal for the creation of a five-power sub-committee, was the result of the shock of hydrogen bomb tests. It is the outcome of a move in which the first step was taken by the United Kingdom and its allies last autumn. That was a resolution sponsored by 14 powers, and approved by 54 votes to nil, although it is noteworthy that the 54 did not include the Soviet Union and its associates. The idea of the resolution was twofold: the Disarmament Commission was to resume work, and at the same time a suggestion was made for a procedure which might give an opportunity for breaking the deadlock, existing between the Soviet group and the majority, which had for so long stultified the Commission's work. It was that a small sub-committee of powers principally involved should meet in private and try to agree on a solution of the problems of the prevention of atomic warfare.

DESPITE careful drafting which excluded all reference to controversial matters, the hope that the resolution might find unanimous approval was disappointed. Mr Vyshinsky first introduced a whole series of highly controversial amendments, reviving all the issues which had divided the Disarmament Commission. And when all these were rejected, he announced that the Soviet Union and its allies would abstain from voting on the resolution itself. Since then, however, President Eisenhower's proposals for the pooling of atomic resources for peaceful purposes, and the revelation of the appalling power of the hydrogen bomb, have encouraged new hopes that the Soviets would show a change of attitude to the whole question of controlling atomic weapons. It is, perhaps, too soon to write off this expectation as another pipe dream, yet it must be confessed that Mr Vyshinsky's rejection yesterday of the British proposal for a five-power sub-committee was, to say the least, disheartening. The Soviet delegate would not go so far as to declare that he intended to boycott the sub-committee, but his somewhat petulant dismissal of the proposal when it was put to the vote can fairly be taken as a sign that Mr Vyshinsky, if he does attend the sub-committee meetings, will do so in a mood of obstruction, rather than co-operation. The Soviet delegate yesterday made great play of his claim that Russia possessed the H-bomb, and the impression he left was that the Kremlin was more interested in having at its disposal this destructive device than in trying to reach an agreement with the other great powers in the control and eventual abolition of such fearful war weapons.

GENEVA TALKS

Dulles Makes The Position Quite Clear

NOT A BIG 5 MEETING

Washington, Apr. 20. The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, tonight served notice on the Soviet Union that the United States would not agree to Red China attending the Geneva conference as one of the "Big Five" powers but merely as another of the interested States.

In a statement released upon his departure for Paris, where he will attend a NATO Council meeting before going on to Geneva, Mr Dulles also said that the Far East conference was "not to discuss international problems generally" but must be confined to Korea and Indo-China.

Asserting that the Communists in Indo-China "have expended their manpower in reckless assaults apparently designed to improve their bargaining position at Geneva," Mr Dulles said, "It is tragic that war should be used and the lives of so many tens of thousands should be sacrificed as an instrument of political policy."

The Secretary of State recalled that the Berlin agreement on holding the Geneva conference "expressly stipulated that neither the invitation to, nor the holding of the conference, should imply diplomatic recognition where it is not already accorded" and re-emphasised, "The conference does not imply our diplomatic recognition of Communist China."

He added, however, "There is some evidence that the Soviet Union may attempt to make the Geneva conference something other than what had been agreed upon at Berlin."

Mr Dulles said that Communist actions and their intensification of action in Indo-China were "not a good prelude to Geneva." "Nevertheless, we shall not be discouraged nor shall we grow weary in our search for peace."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of Mr Dulles' statement reads:

"I am leaving for Paris where there is a meeting of the NATO Council on Friday. On Saturday I shall go on to Geneva for the conference on Korea and Indo-China. This conference has been called pursuant to the Berlin agreement of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union."

"It is important to bear in mind what this Geneva conference is and what it is not. The first stated subject of the conference is the establishment by peaceful means of a united and independent Korea. Twenty nations have been invited to meet at Geneva to deal with this topic."

"The other subject to be discussed is the 'problem of restoring peace in Indo-China.' So far there has been no determination of the interested States which will be invited for this phase of the conference."

"That is what the Geneva conference is. There are some things it is not. It is not a 'Big Five' conference. The Soviet Union tried to make it that, but gave way before the combined opposition of France, Great Britain and the United States."

"The conference is not to discuss international problems generally. This was sought by the Soviet Union. But that concept was rejected in the face of the opposition of the three Western powers."

NO RECOGNITION

"The conference does not imply our diplomatic recognition of Communist China. On the contrary, the Berlin agreement expressly stipulated that neither the invitation to nor the holding of the conference should imply diplomatic recognition where it is not already accorded. This provision, on which the United States has stood absolutely firm, was accepted reluctantly by the Soviet Union during the closing minutes of the Berlin conference."

"There is some evidence that the Soviet Union may attempt to make the Geneva conference something other than had been agreed upon at Berlin. The United States believes that the foundations for any relaxation of international tensions is a scrupulous observance of international agreements. We shall expect the Berlin agreement to be complied with both by the Soviet Union, which is one of the parties to the agreement, and by the other Communist regimes which come to Geneva."

"We accept the view that if Korea can be made united and independent by peaceful means, this will make it easier to restore in Indo-China a peace which has been broken by Communist armed aggression. We shall strive to achieve that peace on honourable terms consistent with the independence of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia—States which are now threatened."—United Press.

Peace Talks Report Denied

Paris, Apr. 20. The French Foreign Ministry officially denied today reports that the Defence Minister, Mr Rene Pleven, had made any contacts with Vietnamese leaders during his recent tour in Indo-China.

According to the correspondent in Tokyo of an American broadcasting company, M. Pleven had a conference two months ago with Vietnamese representatives on board an aircraft-carrier off Saigon. The correspondent declared that the Vietnamese delegates had made definite proposals for peace by which Emperor Bao Dai would remain head of the state and Vietnamese leader Ho Chi-minh would be Vice-Premier.

He added that ultra-secret talks were now said to be in progress in Saigon between French officials and Ho Chi-minh with a view to re-establishing peace in Indo-China.

It was further stated authoritatively here that no aircraft-carrier was at Saigon during M. Pleven's trip and that the Defence Minister did not board a carrier either at Saigon or elsewhere.—France-Press.

Many Lives Feared Lost During Easter Blizzards

Geneva, Apr. 20. Wintry Alpine blizzards over the Easter weekend caught many skiers and climbers unawares in Austria, Italy, France and Switzerland and heavy loss of life is feared.

Fog, which blanketed the Dachstein mountains in Upper Austria, this afternoon forced rescuers to call off their search for 13 German schoolboys and teachers missing for six days.

Driving snow hampered searching for seven skiers missing on the more than 3,500 metres high Dome de Chasse Forest in the French Alps. Further south, police and mountaineers were searching for four youths and a girl who have been lost for 24 hours on the



Brilliant sunshine at the London Zoo—and Minnie fetches her twin baby bears out for their very first outing. The babies, Syrian brown bear cubs, were born to Minnie and Pickles on January 18.—London Express.

US Fighter Planes For Defence Of Dien Bien Phu

Hanoi, Apr. 20. Twenty-five United States-supplied Corsair fighters—the fastest planes ever used in Indo-China—have arrived to boost the shrinking defences of Dien Bien Phu, it was officially revealed today.

More paratroopers, meanwhile, jumped to reinforce the surrounded stronghold which now covers only some three-quarters of a square mile.

The single-seater Corsair fighters, according to the military authorities, arrived aboard the 15,000-ton United States aircraft carrier Salpan. A French aviation group of 120 specially trained pilots and maintenance personnel stood by to take them over.

The planes, believed to be the potent 450-mph-an-hour close ground support fighter model which proved highly effective against the Red Chinese in Korea, will be ready for action shortly, officials said. Some sources said that they were the newest AU-1 type of the basic FV-5 plane which served on naval carriers throughout World War II.

SHOULD BE DEADLY

Although not fast by modern standards, they were expected to be deadly against Vietnamese rebels who have no Air Force. They are armed with four 20-mm cannon for strafing attacks. They also carry racks for 10 five-inch rockets and two 1,000-lb. bombs.

An undisclosed number of paratroop reinforcements jumped into the fortress during the night. Every night now for several days the High Command has thrown more men in. They are mostly volunteers, with little or no previous parachute training. The military authorities said that these were dropped mostly before dark or at dawn while there was enough light for the newcomers to see where they are floating down.—United Press.

His 11,000 men now are tightly packed into a main defence position only three miles around, plus another smaller position three miles south. An undisclosed number of paratroop reinforcements jumped into the fortress during the night. Every night now for several days the High Command has thrown more men in. They are mostly volunteers, with little or no previous parachute training. The military authorities said that these were dropped mostly before dark or at dawn while there was enough light for the newcomers to see where they are floating down.—United Press.

WIN PAY RISE

London, Apr. 20. More than one million British building workers in 18 trades unions won a pay rise of 3½d an hour today.

They were asking for nine pence an hour, but accepted the employers' offer effective from May 24.

This ends the 1953 cycle of wage claims, but there are already signs of a 1954 rush of claims based on Chancellor R. A. Butler's budget cut on food subsidies and on a new law permitting rent increases.—Reuters.

Twin Bears On View

Impressive Queen's Birthday Parade

Governor Takes Salute At Kowloon March Past

The Queen's Birthday Parade took place under ideal conditions in Kowloon this morning. Several thousand service men and women paraded past His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, in one of the smartest and most impressive parades ever seen in the Colony.

The weather—fine but dull—was neither too hot nor too cold, and in their white, green and khaki summer drill the servicemen drew cheers of appreciation from the vast crowds which lined the route. Not the least smart of those on parade were the contingents from the branches of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force, who brought up the rear of the Marching Column.

His Excellency the Governor took the salute on a specially erected dais opposite the United Services' Recreation Club in Gascoigne Road. He arrived at the dais at 10 a.m., and was received by His Excellency the Commander British Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Terence Airey, and the three Service Commanders (Commodore H. G. Thorold, RN, Major-General R. C. Cruddas, and Air-Commodore R. C. Field).

The 2nd Battalion, the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) fired a feu de joie in honour of Her Majesty, from a point opposite the dais. This was followed by a Royal Salute of 21 guns, fired by 25 Field Regiment, RA.

The Parade, which formed up in Chatham Road—and which was radio-controlled throughout—moved along Chatham Road and Gascoigne Road into Nathan Road in two columns, one on foot and the other mechanised. Each army unit marched past to its own Regimental March.

NAVAL BANDS

The Bands of the Royal Marines, HMS Newcastle and HMS Birmingham, led the marching column, followed immediately by a detachment of the Royal Navy, HM ships Newcastle, Birmingham, Cordgrass Bay, Mounts Bay, St Brides Bay, Mounts Bay and HMS Tamar, provided the Naval contingent.

The Army column, which followed, was commanded by Lt-Col. A. J. Snodgrass, OBE, the King's Regiment. It was preceded by a detachment from 24 Field Engineer Regiment, Royal Engineers, who were followed by a detachment from 80 Field Engineer Regt.

The Corps of Drums, 1st Battalion, The King's Regiment, was followed by its Battalion, and the Corps of Drums, 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, followed, with its Battalion.

Next in line were 81 Troop, RASC (Pack Transport), and a special cheer was raised for the Army Dog Unit, which followed. The dogs, huge trained mastiffs, showed no sign of concern as the crowds who surged forward involuntarily to get a better view.

A contingent from the Women's Royal Army Corps, the 22nd Independent Platoon, followed, with a detachment of the Hongkong Chinese Training Unit.

The Corps of Drums of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Norfolk Regiment, was next, with its Battalion.

A detachment of the Royal Air Force, including RAF Police Dogs who created as much interest as their army colleagues, was followed by the contingent from the Royal Hongkong Defence Force.

THE HK CONTINGENT

The Hong Kong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, led the Hongkong contingent, followed by the Hongkong Artillery Battery, the Hongkong Reconnaissance Unit, the Hongkong Intelligence Platoon, the Hongkong Home Guard, the Hongkong Regiment, the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force, the Hongkong Women's Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Hongkong Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, and the Hongkong Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

The cheers of the crowds rose to a roar as the Hongkong men and women marched past the Governor, but were drowned a few seconds later by the rumbling of the vehicles in the Mobile Column, as they drove slowly along the road. The Mobile Column was commanded by Lt-Col J. R. Greenwood, OBE, 7th Royal Tank Regiment, who was followed by his own Regiment. This Regiment carried no Parade Regimental Colour, its motto—"Through mud and blood to the green field beyond" being symbolised by the brown, red and

green colours worn by individual soldiers.

Next in the Mobile Column were the 14 Field Regiment, RA, a composite Battery with two guns provided by each Field Battery. The 20 Field Regiment, RA, followed by 32 Medium Regiment, 27 Light Battery (Strange's Company), 170 Light Battery, 27 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment, 72 Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, all Royal Artillery, and the Infantry Carriers.

A Fly Past by the Royal Air Force was the culminating thrill of the parade, and planes of all types took part. HM ships in the harbour were dressed overall in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

OIL TALKS OPEN

Teheran, Apr. 20. Britain and Persia opened talks today on oil compensation in a "friendly atmosphere," it was officially announced tonight.

This new attack on the old problem arising from Persian nationalisation in 1951 and the curbing of the British from the vast installations is between governments. It is separate from talks already in progress between the Persians and an international consortium of firms interested in marketing the oil.

A communique from the British Embassy tonight said "both parties expressed their determination to reach an early solution."—Reuters.

PAYS PENALTY

Dublin, Apr. 20.

Michael Manning, 23, from Limerick, was executed here today for the murder of last November of a 65-year-old nurse, Miss Catherine Cooper, attacked while she was walking along a main road late at night.—China Mail Special.

13TH BABY SUCCUMBS

London, Apr. 20.

The 13th of the 15 babies rescued from a burning maternity hospital at Reading on Sunday died on Tuesday afternoon.

The two remaining babies are said to be in a serious condition. Death in each case has been due to pneumonia, which occurred in all of them about one and a half hours after the rescue.—France-Press.

Two-Headed Baby Dies

Washington, Indiana, Apr. 20.

The two-headed Hartley baby died today of a respiratory ailment.

The medical rarity, born last December 12 to Mr and Mrs Cecil Hartley, died at 4:55 p.m. CST, about two hours after it was taken to the Davies County Hospital here in "very critical" condition.

Only last week the four-month-old boy returned home from an Indianapolis Hospital after a bout of pneumonia. Dr J. W. Elbert, the family physician, said the child developed the same "blue condition" from a respiratory impairment it had suffered previously.

Today, however, the affliction spread to both heads. In the previous attack only the left head, the weaker of the two, was affected. The baby also had a 105-degree fever today before succumbing.—United Press.

FLY PAL TO BANGKOK

Weekly flights every Wednesday.

Flights leaving Hong Kong every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive in Bangkok at 4 p.m. (local time)

See your travel agents or:

PAL PHILIPPINE AIRLINES

KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m. At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m. At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

TO-DAY

A 'MUST' For Every Picturegoer!



PLEASE BOOK EARLY!

ROXY & BROADWAY

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
CINEMASCOPE Wins Special Academy Award!



ADDED ATTRACTION: Cinemascope Short Subject "DANCERS OF THE DEEP" In Technicolor Photographed in the Wonderland of Silver Springs
ADMISSION AT USUAL PRICES
Complimentary Tickets are not valid for this Picture.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

SHOWING TO-DAY



CATHAY STAR

Showing To-day At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

This film, with its substantial programme, beautiful colour and fine music, is certainly an artistic film which deserves us to appreciate it. It has drawn a large number of audience and has received favourable comments from the press in the world when it was shown in China, the countries in East Europe, New York, San Francisco, Pakistan, India and Sweden.

MOSFILM

Grand Concert

With English subtitles at the Star Theatre.
G. Ulanova, the first-rate Ballet dancer with a World-Wide Fame, plays the Leading Role in Shakespeare's Tragedy "Romeo & Juliet" & Technicolor's "Swan Lake".

Commencing On Friday, 23rd April



AN OUTSTANDING FRENCH COMEDY! PIERRE BRAUNBERGER presents

"Le Trésor des Pieds-Nickelés"

Starring RAYMOND BRUNY and PAULETTE GODDARD

PRELIMINARY TALKS HELD

IN LONDON

Commonwealth Ministers Discuss Geneva Plans

London, Apr. 20

The British, Canadian and Australian Foreign Ministers discussed tonight the Commonwealth's role at the Geneva Far Eastern conference, which all three will attend when it opens on Monday.

Mr Lester Pearson of Canada, and Mr Richard Casey of Australia are both in London on their way to the Geneva meeting.

They met Mr Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at a dinner given by Mr Norman Robertson, Canadian High Commissioner, in London.

Other guests included Mr. [Name], [Name] and the [Name] of [Name]. Ministers of State at [Name] and [Name] of [Name] were also present.

Mr Pearson arrived here by [Name] and will be in Geneva for the opening of the conference on Monday. He will be in charge of the 50-member delegation of experts and special advisers who will assist the United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, at Geneva, the State Department said here tonight.

Mr Johnson is known as an expert on Korean affairs. Included in the delegation will be eight special advisers. Mr Theodore Achilles of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, Mr Robert H. Bowie, Director of the State Department's Political Planning Bureau, Vice-Admiral Arthur C. Davis, Mr Donald H. Heath, U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, Mr Douglas MacArthur, State Department Counselor, Mr Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East, Mr Herman Phelpege, legal adviser, and Mr W. McCordie, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Also included in the delegation are Mr Philip E. Barringer, of the Defence Department, Mr Philip W. Bonsal, Director of the Philippines and South-east Asian Section at the State Department, Mr John Calhoun of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, Mr Louis Henkin of the U.N. Section, Mr John Keppel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Mr Edwin W. Martin, Deputy Director of the Chinese Affairs Bureau, and Mr Kenneth T. Young, Director of the Bureau of North-east Asian Affairs, France-Press.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

US DELEGATION
Washington, Apr. 20
Mr Alexis Johnson, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and formerly Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will be in charge of the 50-member delegation of experts and special advisers who will assist the United States Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, at Geneva, the State Department said here tonight.

Mr Johnson is known as an expert on Korean affairs. Included in the delegation will be eight special advisers. Mr Theodore Achilles of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, Mr Robert H. Bowie, Director of the State Department's Political Planning Bureau, Vice-Admiral Arthur C. Davis, Mr Donald H. Heath, U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, Mr Douglas MacArthur, State Department Counselor, Mr Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East, Mr Herman Phelpege, legal adviser, and Mr W. McCordie, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Also included in the delegation are Mr Philip E. Barringer, of the Defence Department, Mr Philip W. Bonsal, Director of the Philippines and South-east Asian Section at the State Department, Mr John Calhoun of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, Mr Louis Henkin of the U.N. Section, Mr John Keppel of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Mr Edwin W. Martin, Deputy Director of the Chinese Affairs Bureau, and Mr Kenneth T. Young, Director of the Bureau of North-east Asian Affairs, France-Press.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

Australia and New Zealand are expected to become members of the alliance.

Mr Pearson said here today that though Canada was not among the nations which would "examine" the idea, this "does not mean we are not interested."

Britain is also understood to be conferring on the proposed pact with the Asian Commonwealth countries—India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuter.

Belgium, France and the United States have declared they will examine the setting up of a regional defensive organization with the "other" countries principally concerned.

"Let's All Live Together"

Johannesburg, S. Africa, Apr. 20.

A man charged with bigamy told the Johannesburg court that his legitimate wife had suggested that the second woman should live with them in the same house.

The wife said although the three of them stayed in the same house with the children, her husband in fact lived with the other woman and not with herself.

The magistrate, for the sake of the children, suspended the sentence of three years on the accused man on condition he was not convicted of another offence against the marriage laws. — China Mail Special.

Why Britain Doesn't Use Her Own Diesels

London, Apr. 20.

The United Kingdom exports and sells diesel locomotives all over the world, but her nationalised railway system does not buy any of her main lines. For the present the system sticks to the standard steam locomotive, and has throughout the entire evolution of the diesel engine.

An officer of the British Transport Commission, in a paper read recently to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, explained the reasons for this rather surprising situation.

Of the 21,500 traction units operated by British railways, about 19,000 are standard steam locomotives, about 2,000 are electric, the remainder are a few diesel-powered switching engines and a few diesel rail cars. On the main lines there are only six diesel-electric and two gas-turbine locomotives employed.

The explanation is not conservatism, said the officer, but the necessity of saving money. The diesel locomotive costs from twice to three times what the steam locomotive costs, and to recover this heavy investment means that the diesel must operate at high speed over long distances, replacing several coal-consuming locomotives, or it is merely raising the cost of railway traction. Furthermore, the cost of the coal used is about one-fourth of the cost of diesel oil.

THEIR FUTURE

Nevertheless, said the officer, the future belongs to the diesel engine. It is expensive to buy and expensive to operate, but its advantage is to the country's economy as a whole—it wastes less of the country's power resources than does the steam locomotive.

The latter, in converting high grade coal into hauling power, has an over-all efficiency of from six per cent to eight per cent. An electric locomotive has an efficiency based on the efficiency of the power stations of between 17 and 18 per cent. But the diesel locomotive, carrying its own fuel oil, has an efficiency of 26 per cent or more. What the steam locomotive does to the country's economy, he explained, is this: Of the 15,500,000 tons of high-grade coal consumed by the British steam locomotives in the course of a year, about 12,000,000 tons is completely wasted. It was thermal efficiency, he concluded, which facilitated the engineer, but it was cash in the bank which preoccupied the railway management.

But in the next four years some 500 diesel switching engines would be added to the British system.—United Press.

East-West Trade Talks Begin

Geneva, Apr. 20.

About 150 government experts from all East and West European countries except Iceland and Spain, attended the opening of secret East-West trade consultations today. The United States was also represented.

The talks are being held under the Chairmanship of the Swedish Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Mr Gunnar Myrdal. They are expected to last about two weeks. Similar consultations were held in Geneva last year with beneficial results.

The opening meeting was brief and policy statements were made. Mr Myrdal outlined the plan of work.

The delegates, who will hold all their meetings in a strict privacy, agreed to give no information to the press till the consultations are over.

Discussion will begin tomorrow on East-West trade developments during the past year.

CAREFUL STUDY
This debate will be followed by an exchange of information on specific kinds and quantities of goods for trade in 1954/55 in addition to those included in trade agreements in force or under negotiation.

This first multilateral phase of the consultations will conclude with a careful study of structural problems in East-West trade. The second phase is expected to open in about a week and will consist of bilateral and if necessary triangular discussions.

The experts will go deeper into points of mutual interest raised in the general discussion and will exchange specific offers and demands.

The final phase will be another multilateral meeting of the experts to hear a report on the bilateral talks and to make recommendations for practical action.—Reuter.



GET EXPERT ADVICE & ATTENTION AT

D. Scholl's

FOOT COMFORT SERVICE

TELEPHONE HOUSE
ROOM 4 MEZZANINE FLOOR
HONG KONG
TEL 27181

FULLY QUALIFIED LONDON-TRAINED
(CHIROPYLIST IN ATTENDANCE)



TECHNICOLOR

GILBERT ROLAND-ARTHUR HUNNICUTT

EDMUND GRANTHAUSE

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

TECHNICOLOR

Perfect Health Secret Baffles UK Doctors

The secret of perfect health still eludes a team of British doctors who started four years ago on an investigation involving 100 children specially selected for their intelligence and fitness, according to London reports.

A report on their "super children" has now been completed and it is to be published in the next few weeks. It is said to cast an original light on the problem of health and heredity.

A lengthy series of tests were carried out on the "quintet" who were chosen as the best of more than 1,000 children in North West Kent.

The tests included a study of their leadership, personality and social adaptability. Special attention was paid to home life and general environment.

Recent interest has been taken in the report by members of the Eugenics Society, whose aim is to improve the standard of health which children inherit from their parents.

The final phase will be another multilateral meeting of the experts to hear a report on the bilateral talks and to make recommendations for practical action.—Reuter.

Dr Carter said this team had found that above-average children tended to come from homes where sensible-minded parents exerted the right amount of control and had regular views on religion.

—(London Express Service)

To See US A-Bomb Defences

Bonn, Apr. 20.

A West German Government mission will fly to the United States next month to study the effects of the latest atom and hydrogen bomb tests on American civil defence plans.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said today the mission had been invited by the United States Government. Its composition and the exact date of their departure had not yet been fixed.

The Interior Minister, Herr Gerhard Schröder, will await the return of the mission before submitting the Cabinet an air raid precaution Bill which he has drafted.

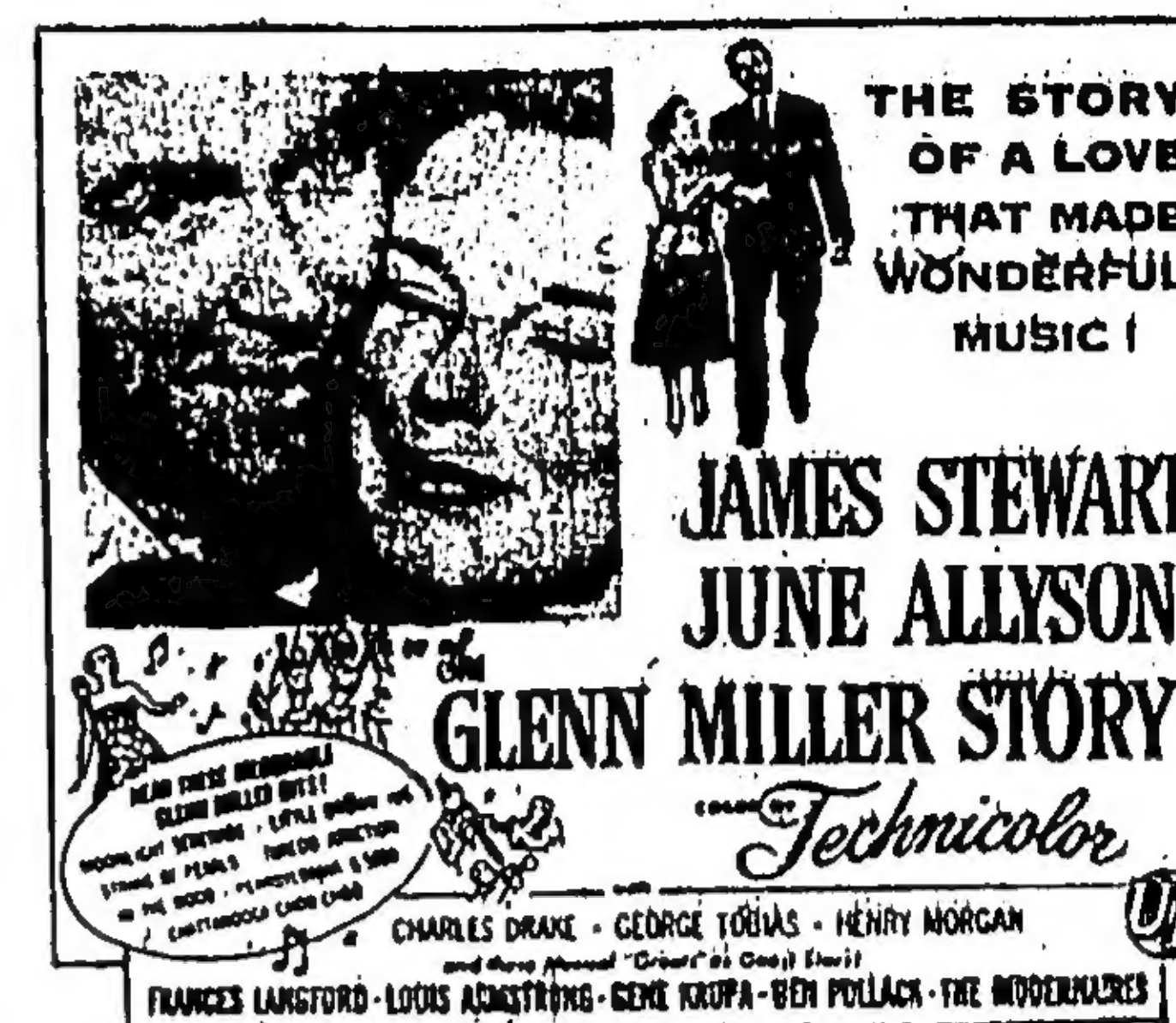
West Germany will next month open an air raid precaution institute.—Reuter.

LEE WORLD

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

(Please Note Change of Time)



CAPITOL LIBERTY

TEL: 1551 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TEL: 6233

CAPITOL TOWN BOOKING OFFICE:

Wing Hong Film, Hong Kong Hotel, Queen's Road, C.

5 SHOWS DAILY

at 12 noon, 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

(Owing to the length of the picture)

ON PANORAMIC SCREEN

THE BEST PICTURE OF 1953

ACTUALLY FILMED BY M-G-M ON SAFARI IN AFRICA!



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30 P.M.

Warner Bros. Presents

TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS

At Reduced Prices: \$1.20, 70 Cts. & 40 Cts.



ALSO, LATEST FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

The Garrison Planets

Present

Ronald Jeans' Comedy

"Count Your Blessings"

on

Wednesday May 12th Thursday May 13th Friday May 14th Saturday May 15th

at

KING GEORGE'S HALL, MISSIONS TO SEAMEN

HONG KONG

Curtain up—8.30 p.m.

Booking—SKINNERS (Pedder St.)



Former Rulers Reunited In London



Ex-Queen Nabagereka, wife of the exiled Kabaka of Buganda, seen with her husband who met her on her arrival at London Airport from East Africa. This was their first meeting since the Kabaka was banished from Buganda last December. It is not yet known how long the ex-Queen is going to spend with her husband. — Express Photo.

He'll Kill A 1,000 Rats A Day

This Pied Piper Will Use Patent Traps

Superior, Wisconsin, Apr. 19.

Gust Lindquist, who believes he has "built a better rat trap," said tonight he will fly to the Philippine islands next week to offer his services for \$200,000.

Lindquist, 67, said he intends to build traps big enough to catch 1,000 rats a day in the islands. Hordes of rats have overrun parts of the Philippines, causing famine and plague.

Lindquist said he has written to the Philippine President, Mr. Ramon Magasaysay, and will offer the island Government patent rights on his invention for \$200,000.

Lindquist said that his trap was an automatic self-setting device which ranges in size to fit specific situations.

A chemical is used to kill the rats quickly once they are in the trap.

"With the trap, the chemical (Paris Green) and a little help from the rats, there's not much to it," he said.

Lindquist said that he has used his special traps in several American cities, including New

Orleans, Chicago and Los Angeles.

"I'm interested in helping those people with their problem," Lindquist said. "I've heard rats are killing four or five persons a day and some people have to eat dirt because the rats have eaten all the crops."

He said he would stay in the Philippines "for a couple of months to show them how to use the traps." — United Press.

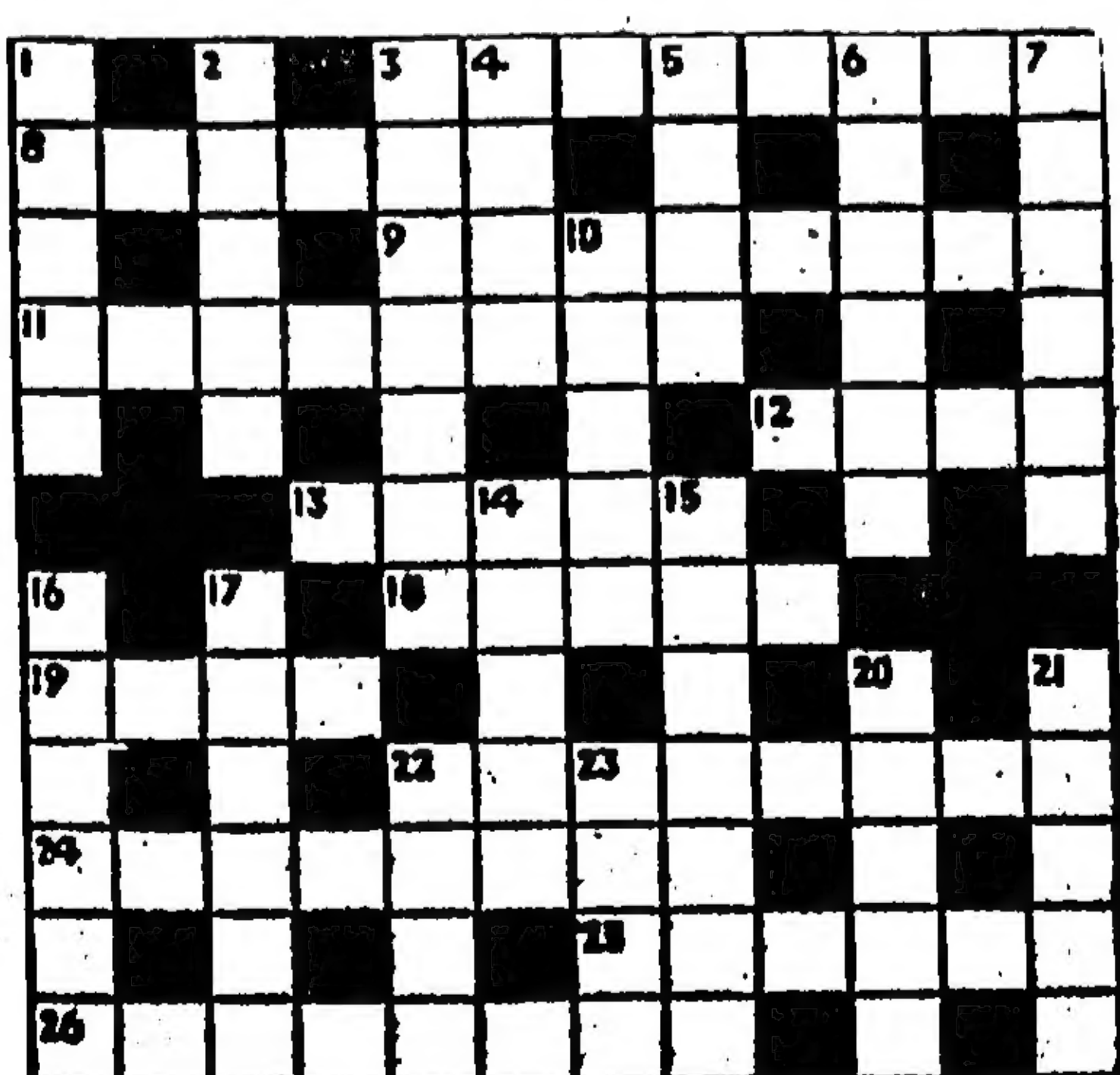
Plane Disaster

Burbank, Calif., Apr. 20.

Seven persons were killed when a flying boxcar military transport plane crashed on a mountain in a dense fog near here today.

The plane was preparing to land at Burbank airport outside of Los Angeles. The craft was completely destroyed by flames. — France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Protective garment (8).
 - Very hot (6).
 - Bearing upon (8).
 - Liberated (8).
 - Throw (4).
 - Headquarters (5).
 - Spaniard (5).
 - Bucket (4).
 - Whitens (8).
 - Awakening call (8).
 - Fisherman (6).
 - NCO (8).
- DOWN**
- Tempest (8).
 - Fish (6).
 - Freebooters (7).
 - Certain dates (4).
 - Grew old (4).
 - Not transparent (6).
 - Princes (6).
 - Fruit (6).
 - Pertaining to punishment (8).
 - Flood (7).
 - Sleepers (6).
 - Prevalent metal (6).
 - Climb (5).
 - Taken without right (5).
 - Quota (4).
 - Design (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3. Surmises, 7. Gallop, 8. Radiator, 10. Eraser, 12. Blunder, 15. Cade, 17. Entrance, 18. Airline, 20. Idol, 21. Tumbler, 22. Bunker, 23. Intruder, 24. Lark, 25. Gadabout. Down: 1. Cope, 2. Claret, 3. Brandy, 4. Mail, 5. Butler, 6. Street, 9. Archer, 11. Sledge, 12. Squall, 13. Thrust, 14. China, 16. Bunch, 19. Arrow, 20. Bazaar, 21. Mallet, 22. Limit, 23. Bait, 24. Duck.

Proposed Meeting Of Atom Scientists:

Disagreement In U.S. Over Eisenhower Plan

Washington, Apr. 20.

Two members of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee disagreed today over the usefulness of President Eisenhower's proposed international conference of atomic scientists to advance the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The conference would presumably include Soviet scientists.

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Lewis Strauss, announced yesterday that Mr. Eisenhower planned to call such a conference later this year.

Mr. Chet Holifield (Democrat, California), a member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, told Reuter: "I support the idea of an international conference and I am in favour of the Soviet Union attending it. The Soviets ought to be included in any overall consultation on anything which has to do with peaceful utilisation of the atom."

But another Democratic Committee member, Senator Edwin Johnson, of Colorado, took a different view. He said: "I am very dubious about anything good coming out of it. Conferences as a rule are worthy, but I am dubious about this particular problem."

Both members said they had not been consulted about the President's plan as announced by Mr. Strauss, but they expected the Committee to be given details later.

It was understood that the Committee Chairman, Mr. Sterling Cole (Republican, New York) had been told about the proposal, but he was not immediately available today for comment.

Mr. Strauss had not specifically said that the Soviet Union would be invited to the proposed conference, but his remark that it was hoped it would be attended by "outstanding men in their professions from all over the world" was interpreted to mean the inclusion of Soviet scientists.

ANOTHER STEP

Such a conference was seen as another step in Mr. Eisenhower's drive for a world bank of atomic power for peaceful purposes which he proposed in a United Nations speech last December.

According to Mr. Strauss—in a Los Angeles speech—the President intended to arrange the conference through a national scientific organisation at a later date this year.

Spokesmen for the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Department refused to elaborate. They would not comment when asked if the Soviet Union would be invited, what organisation might handle the conference arrangements, where or when it might be held.

These officials referred all questions to Mr. Strauss who is now in the West Coast.

In Congressional circles, it was held that before any arrangements were brought to a concrete stage, the Eisenhower Administration would wish to have favourable Congressional action on a pending bill which would modify the current restrictions of the 1946 Atomic Secrets Act to permit a broader exchange of atomic information. This legislation was given a good chance of passage, but there was no immediate indication.

Franco-German Relations

"Seldom Worse"

Aberdeen, Scotland, Apr. 20.

Sir Robert Boothby, Conservative member of Parliament and British delegate to the Council of Europe since 1949, said today that relations between France and Germany have seldom been worse than they are now.

Sir Robert Boothby told the Aberdeen Rotary Club that he had been "deeply shocked" on a visit to France two weeks ago to find the whole country torn and rocked by internal discussion.

"The cause is undoubtedly the sustained American and British pressure to get the French to ratify the European Defence Community treaty," he said.

Sir Robert Boothby said he has no great objection to the treaty though he thought it was clumsy and probably unworkable. However, he worried about the treaty's implication of a federation of European powers under German domination.

RUSSIAN MOVE

The President's intentions to bring together the world's scientists were made known as the Soviet Union was raising objections in the United Nations Disarmament Commission to the membership of the group which would open new bounds of atomic control talks.

The Commission in the face of Soviet opposition appointed a five-nation sub-committee composed of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and Canada to carry on the private talks rejecting a move by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate, to have China, India, and Czechoslovakia brought on to the sub-committee.

He had emphasised that the exclusion of these three countries would create great difficulties concerning Soviet participation, and some diplomats interpreted this as a veiled threat that the Soviet Union might boycott the talks.

Despite the unfavourable start, the opinion in Washington was that Mr. Vyshinsky, after making his protest, would probably attend the next meeting of the Commission on Friday.

Officials said there was no direct connection between the disarmament talks in the United Nations and Mr. Eisenhower's proposed conference of scientists. The United Nations discussions they said "would deal with ways and means of controlling the mass destruction weapons, but the scientists' conference would be concerned with development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and would not therefore involve the weapons field." — Reuter.

Stalin-Slogan Revived For May Day

London, Apr. 20.

Russia today revived a Stalin "peace" declaration to support Premier Georgi Malenkov's foreign policy.

The declaration ranked third on a list of 61 slogans issued by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party in connection with May Day celebrations and broadcast by Moscow Radio.

But Stalin was not credited for its authorship.

The first two slogans were routine ones hailing May Day and greeting "all peoples fighting for peace, democracy and socialism."

No reference is made in the slogans to atomic weapons except very indirectly in messages to soldiers of the armed forces who are exhorted to "master the new techniques and armaments."

Russian May Day slogans set the tone of current political thinking in the Kremlin. They are published in all newspapers and are waved off on banners carried in May Day processions. The list of slogans for the first time takes up the question on the unification of Korea.

There are greetings to "the heroic people of the Korean Peoples' Democratic Republic, who have defended their country against the interventionists, and are fighting for the reconstruction of national economy for peace and national unification of Korea on democratic principles."

The message to the people of Japan speaks of their struggle against turning their country into a Far Eastern military stronghold of the imperialists.

Reuter.

A PROMISE

Moscow, Apr. 20.

A senior deputy told the opening session of Russia's new Supreme Soviet (Parliament) that the Soviet Union would use atomic energy for the well-being of its people.

A Sorrowful Gorilla



Sorrowful looking baby gorilla being comforted by Mr. Arthur Watson, who is seen in Paris after he had arrived by air with his collection from Borneo, which he is taking back to the Baltimore Zoo in America.—Central Press.

An Altar To Hermes Found Under The Sands Of Cyprus

Nicosia, Cyprus, Apr. 20.

Recent excavations in Salamis, the capital of Cyprus in ancient times, are giving members of the British Antiquities Department a clearer picture of life in this area centuries before Christ.

Field officers are carrying on work started by the Cyprus Exploration Fund, whose members made the original excavations in 1890.

The 19th century expedition laid bare the remains of four marble colonnades enclosing an open court, and in 1932 and 1933 further excavation uncovered the colonnades from the encroaching sand.

When 24 of the columns had been re-erected it was apparent that further work of this kind would yield spectacular results.

So, the Antiquities Department members are digging on in the hope that they can unearth enough relics of the old city to place together the picture of life in Salamis when it traded actively with Phoenicia, Egypt and Cilicia: when it was a strong Hellenic centre during the struggle between Greece and Persia; and when it was often crumpled by earthquakes.

Work started in February on the first of the six Spring and Autumn campaigns which the department plans to carry out during 1954-55.

These campaigns have been directed to the Marble Forum and, in particular, to its east portico. This has now been revealed as the frontispiece of a large "east building" which extends beneath the Forest Station, and which existed before the colonnaded courtyard was constructed in front of it.

Within this portico was found a marble altar dedicated to Hermes (Greek mythology god of science, commerce and eloquence) by Diogenes, head of the gymnasium. Nearby was found evidence to confirm the conclusion that this is the site of the classical city's gymnasium.

In the northern annexe, and in the portico itself, a number of marble statues of the Roman period have been uncovered in the last few weeks.

And There It Was!

Lady Smith,

South Africa, Apr. 20.

A bat stole the thunder at the South African National Theatre's performance of "Antigone" in Lady Smith.

Entering from the wings at a particularly dramatic moment of the play, it distracted the audience's attention by swooping round the heads of the players.

Then it made a wild dive into the body of the hall and nervous women covered their heads with programmes as the bat whistled in widening circles before it disappeared.

All went well until the chorus declaimed: "And there it is... (the story of Antigone)." (And there it was!) The bat reappeared to make a final dramatic flight—then it was gone.

PERON CHANGES HIS TUNE

More Work, He Says Not More Pay

Buenos Aires, Apr. 20.

Argentina's working classes, which for four consecutive elections have gone to the polls lured by the prospect of higher wages, have been given a new slogan for the elections due on April 25—"work".

In a candid pre-electoral speech, President Peron recently told employers and employees alike that "no Government can be a wizard and distribute what does not exist."

"No one since Christ," he added, "has been able to repeat the miracle of the loaves and fishes."

In future, President Peron declared, wages and salaries will have to be adjusted in accordance with what each industry can afford, the efficiency of each concern and the productivity of each worker.

The President's speech marks a milestone in his eight-year-old regime. The fact that he announced this change in policy in the midst of an election campaign is regarded as proof that he feels more sure of his position than ever before.

Previously, increased wages have been promised to the workers every time an election approached and President Peron has always stood by his promise. Before he was elected for the first time, he based his campaign on a Christmas bonus, known as "aguinaldo" entitling each worker to the yearly payment of a sum equal to one-twelfth of his annual earnings. Two years ago, when he was re-elected for a second term, new collective contracts came into force through which some workers secured salary increases of up to 80 per cent.

These contracts, signed for a period of two years, have been the main instrument in keeping inflation under control. Now, however, as they lapsed a few weeks ago, the trade unions have started a campaign for higher wages.

Answering their claims, President Peron, who had previously always championed the cause of the workers, has now told them that this is not the business of the Government. "The Government is not in a position to analyse the individual financial standing of each firm or factory or to say whether they are able to pay more or less to their personnel, nor can it establish any discrimination among each and all of the workers."

He stressed that the Government's intervention should be limited to securing a minimum living wage for all and curbing abuses. And he added that the untrained labour force, which amounts to 80 per cent of the country's total, cannot expect rewards equal to those of experts and professionals.

As a result of the frank tone of his speech, President Peron may have forfeited some working class votes when the country goes to the polls on April 25 to elect half the Congress and a new Vice-President. But he is sure of a sufficient number to give his party a walk-over.

His change of policy is not, in fact, an overnight decision but a plan on which he has been working for months and which is aimed at making him the leader of the nation, rather than merely of a party.

Until now, the distribution of the national income has been such that it strongly favoured untrained labour. Statistics

issued by the Ministry of Technical Affairs revealed that taking 100 as the base for year 1943, the real earnings of skilled industrial workers last year had dropped to 88 while those of untrained labourers had risen to 102.

The 1953 index numbers were adversely affected by three consecutive bad crops.

This situation resulted in a premium to unskilled labour and a drop in the quantity and quality of Argentina's industrial efficiency.

To bring about a new equilibrium, President Peron armed professionals and businessmen with the necessary weapons to fight their own battle.

To begin with, he gave his blessing to a split within the powerful General Confederation of Labour and sustained the right of doctors, teachers and other professional workers to constitute their own General Confederation of Professionals.

Next, he encouraged businessmen and industrialists to form their own associations, and after they were organised he called in their leaders to co-operate with the Government in an advisory capacity.

Thus, with a new equilibrium of forces within the nation, President Peron told the workers that readjustment of wages "would have to be negotiated with their employers."

Supported now by a large middle and professional class, the chances, on the eve of the election, are that he may win on one side the votes which he may lose on the other.—Reuter.

Serious Condition Of Jap Fishermen

Tokyo, Apr. 20.

The chief physician attending the 23 Japanese fishermen injured by "death ash" of March 1 Bikini hydrogen test, said today the condition of some of the patients is "quite serious."

The chief physician, Dr. Masanori Nakazumi, of Tokyo University, made the statement in a report to the Japanese Atomic Disease Investigation and Research Council.

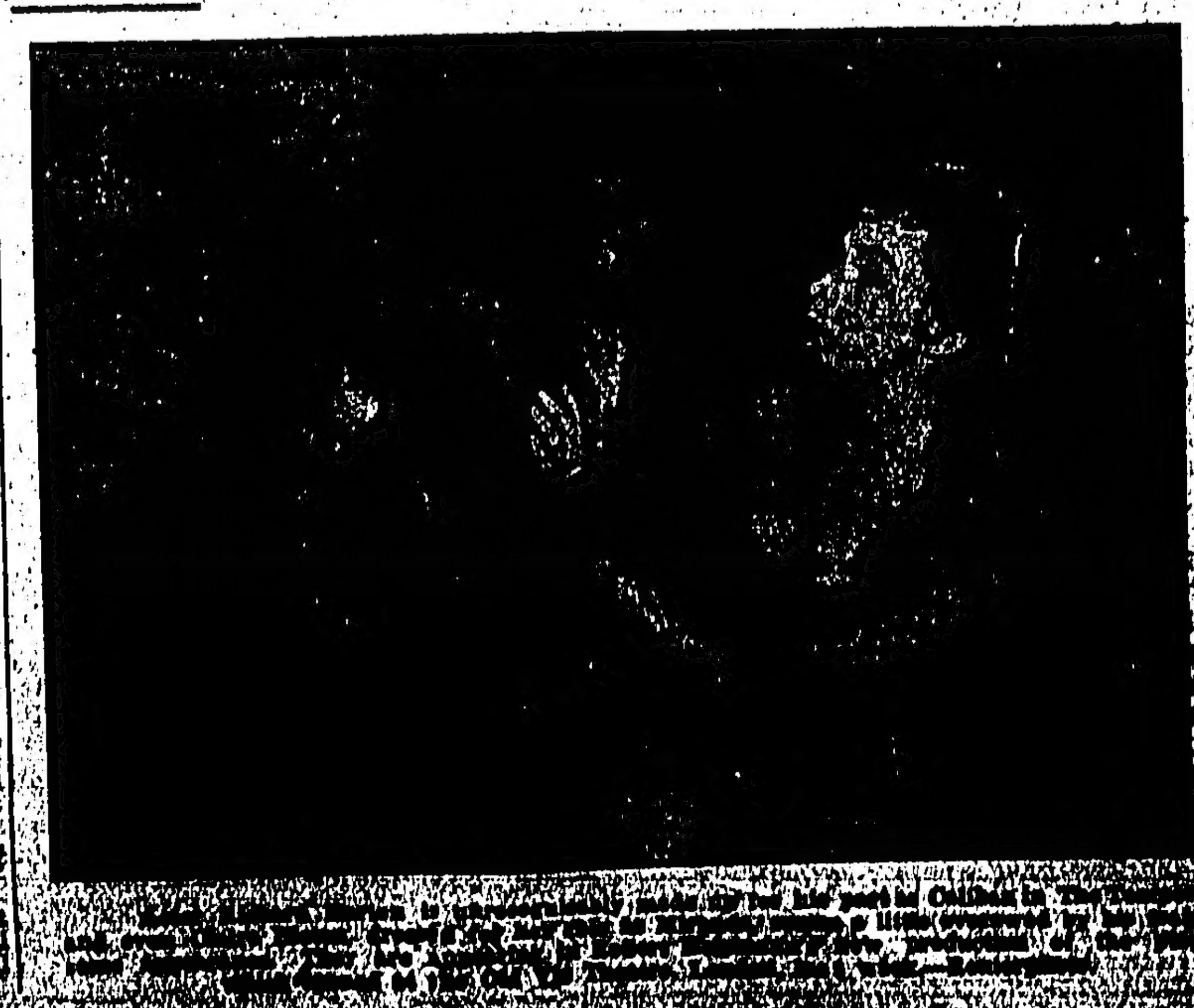
Dr. Nakazumi said cell counts of bone marrow of some of them have dropped as low as 10,000. Dr. Nakazumi said normal counts were 100,000 to 200,000.

Dr. Nakazumi said "if this condition continues, I am afraid the result might be serious."

Dr. Nakazumi said a recent report about the fishermen's conditions was "too optimistic."

He said there was no ground for optimism.—Reuter.

Robert Helpmann's "Tempest" At The Old Vic



THE WEST INDIES TOUR

STOLLMMEYER WAS RIGHT
—CRICKET IS NOW A
GAME FOR PROFESSIONALS

Says PETER DITTON

It is no easy matter to summarise the recently concluded MCC tour of the West Indies. There was so much incident both on and off the field that even in a book such as this my fellow reporter are pre-empting the limited space to know what to leave out.

There have been a lot of good and bad things on this tour and the bad things have not been entirely one-sided. Fortunately, the cricket at times, rather than the bad things, has been the main attraction. The bad things, however, have been the main attraction.

I do not say that because England won and were able to draw the series. Though that in itself was an extraordinary performance. Any side which can be beaten in the present West Indies conditions, on their home territory, and still manage to earn a half on the last green cannot be a bad one.

But it was not the result itself which mattered so much. It was the manner in which the play was conducted. There were no bumping incidents, no tantrums, and no personal demonstrations in the part of the spectators.

SPOILED ATMOSPHERE

When Compton was dismissed I did hear it said that, because he had been over in trying to look a bungler from King, he was deliberately creating.

My own view is that he was stumped and did not know what had happened. No one could see the one thing the same way and, of course, everyone is entitled to his own opinion.

But much of the trouble on this tour has been caused by people who have not seen things for themselves, and have still gone around expressing opinions as if they had the facts at first hand.

I am not intending to evade any issues when I say that the atmosphere when the MCC returned to Jamaica was much less friendly than when they first arrived. And it was largely as a result of these second-hand stories which had been circulated so freely.

On this particular point I feel it is a great pity that the West Indies press did not have their own representative covering the complete tour. Naturally enough, an Englishman is going to see things through English eyes and his viewpoint will be expressed from that angle.

It would have been considerably better if a West Indian could have presented his version also. In England it is normal practice nowadays when an Australian side is visiting for

the National Press to have their own representative covering the tour and to take an additional report from an Australian. Frequently their stories are much more accurate than the ones given by the public can read both accounts and judge for themselves.

INDISPUTABLE

One matter which I believe is indisputable is that the standard of umpiring might have been higher. Jeffrey Stollmeyer, and to some after the last Test, "This is a game for professionals," he is not a professional. He is a professional. He is a professional. He is a professional.

Next year the Australians are to visit the West Indies and if the present system of each Colony providing its own umpires is retained the probability is that more mistakes will be made.

Before that can happen, and I know both Hutton and Stollmeyer are of the same mind, the Board of Control should appoint a panel of four, or at the outside five, who will in turn do duty in each of the Tests. They will then have far more time to familiarise themselves with the abilities and characteristics of each player and will be better placed to make their decisions.

So much for the non-playing side of the tour. It is not my intention to go deeply into such matters as the bottle-throwing in British Guiana, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, President of the West Indies, Board of Control, and that it was largely the work of a few drunks and schoolchildren.

As I remarked earlier, everyone is entitled to his own opinion. I was in British Guiana, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, and that it was largely the work of a few drunks and schoolchildren.

But to return to the cricket. Not even the harshest critics of England could deny they have done well to draw the series. After the first two Tests, which have said it was impossible, but Len Hutton is not the greatest batsman in the world for nothing and it was largely his effort which saved England.

Opinion, but here after the matches in Jamaica and Barbados, and quite rightly so, was that England must have invoked some form of voodoo last summer when they defeated Australia.

Certainly there was only one side in it to begin with. While the touring team struggled to work out some system of tactics the West Indians all but ran away with the series.

TURNING POINT

The turning point was when Hutton, England's most successful captain in the art of calling heads of tails, secured choice of innings in Georgetown. This, coupled with a subtle change in tactics which gave the batsmen more chance to play their own type of game, provided the necessary breathing space. And I believe that from then on they looked the better side.

Without question, the West Indies had the greater all-round strength and in Weekes and Walcott, or perhaps after the last Test, I should say Walcott and Weekes, two batsmen who would walk into any present day World XI.

West Indies' winnings when the Watcuffs were trying to save off defeat at Sabina Park was the best for his side in the whole series. His double century at Barbados was perhaps the second best, though in the early stages one felt there was always a chance he would mislead one and get himself out.

England, on the other hand, had Hutton to whom all credit has been given. Trevor Bailey, an indefatigable all-rounder and until his injury, the best fast bowler in Brian Statham.

I can hear the shouts of protest from King's supporters already. He is good, that no one will deny, but whereas Statham attacked the stumps 90 per cent of the time and only used his bumper as a surprise weapon, King made it his trump card and when he was attacking the stumps did not look nearly as dangerous.

Hutton, Bailey and Statham. These three played major roles in England's revival. But it would be foolish for Englishmen to feel that the present combination, plus Alec Bedser, is going to be good enough to retain the Ashes against Australia at the end of this year and the beginning of next.

The bowling is not the worry. Trueman did not come up to expectations on this tour but, providing he retains the measure of stability he acquired over the last two Tests, he should be good enough.

RAISES DOUBTS

It is the batting, as it has been ever since the war, which raises doubts. Neither Graveney nor Watson, the latter despite his 100 in the first Test, was measured up to standard and, to a lesser degree, even Peter May has not fulfilled the high promise which performances at home had forecast for him.

It is a moot point, too, whether a good season against a not over-strong Pakistan team this summer will greatly enhance their reputations.

Another and perhaps even more important point is that Hutton's captaincy on this tour has not been on a par with the quality of his batting.

In field placing and handling of the attack he has had to give best to Stollmeyer on many occasions. But still the fact is that England cannot go to Australia without him.

As for the West Indies, perhaps the biggest disappointment was Worrell's failure to get going. He can still recall with pleasure his magnificent double century against England in the Test at Nottingham in 1950. It was one of the most beautiful I have seen.

On this tour he was but a shadow of his former self. He scored a century in Trinidad, it is true, but in his own words "I pattered around until I had got a hundred and by that time I had lost all my shots."

Not strictly accurate, perhaps, for there were still glimpses of the form which once made him the most attractive batsman in the world to watch. But it was an effort and that is something that Worrell's batting has never been. I fear he is paying the price of a six-day Test, which is hardly conducive to the demands of six-day Tests.

Valentine was the other disappointment. Perhaps in his case too, the same might be said. After the first two Tests, which have said it was impossible, but Len Hutton is not the greatest batsman in the world for nothing and it was largely his effort which saved England.

On the credit side, there was Holts emergence via his 100 in Barbados as a Test batsman of class and the re-discovery of Denis Atkinson, an all-rounder of real merit. Here is the natural successor to that grand old war-horse Gerry Gomez when he decides the time has come to hang up his boots. Need it be said we hope it will not be too soon.

There was, too, the most successful debut of 17-year-old Garfield Sobers, who has the distinction of being the youngest player ever to take a wicket in Test cricket. Here is material for the future and if the West Indies can find one or two more like him they should not slip from the high pedestal upon which their post-war performances have put them.

(London Express Service)

HOME RUGGER RESULTS

Rugby Union results today:
Aberavon 11, Devonport Services 3;
Bridgend 27, Halifax 6;
Bristol 14, Cheltenham 6;
Cardiff 14, Northampton 9;
Cwmrhyll 24, Rugby 0;
Ebbw Vale 14, Gloucester 12;
Newport 14, Barbans 3;
Pontypool 21, London Welsh 10;
Saint Ives 11, Civil Service 3;
Shrewsbury 14, Molesey 0;
Huddersfield 0, Hallymen 13;
Hayle 0, Saint Mary's Hospital 8.—Reuter.

HOME SOCCER

London, Apr. 20.
Barrow beat Accrington Stanley, 4-3 in a League Three Northern football match today.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONS



Diane and Rosalind Rowe, the Middlesex twins, winners of the Women's Doubles at the World Table Tennis Championships at Wembley, with the Championship trophy and their 21st birthday cake. They were both 21 the day they won the trophy.—Central Press Photo.

The Home Rugby Season
In Retrospect

By PETER LOVEGROVE

I know a man who argues that since International and other top-class sport has become so bound up with questions of prestige and often causes so much bad blood, the cause of International amity and understanding would be enhanced if all such encounters or series of games resulted in a division of the honours.

That's as may be, but if there's something in his theory then the utmost harmony must reign in Rugby Union circles just now. For never in the history of the game have the major honours been shared in such a wholesale manner as in the 1953-54 season which is drawing to its close.

In the five-country International Championship, England, Wales and France have shared the first triple tie for 15 years. The Royal Navy, the Army and the RAF ended up all square in the Inter-Service Triangular Tournament, and Oxford and Cambridge shared 12 points in the Inter-Varsity match. The touring New Zealanders did not quite conform to this general pattern, for they won three of their five International matches.

England had the satisfaction of winning her 11th Triple Crown by beating Wales, Ireland and Scotland, but there will be many to argue that they were not being crippled by injuries and dogged by bad luck in the vital Twickenham match when Wales would have emerged clearly as the team of the year. They beat New Zealand in a memorable match and were the only side to account for France.

The absence of Jackie Kyle through injury robbed Ireland of any hopes of making her usual strong challenge, and her only victim was Scotland, who raised hopes of better times by their grand display against the All Blacks, but again went through the season without a single success. Their last victory, in fact, goes back to February 1951.

WELSH RECORD

Ken Jones, the popular and unassuming Newport right winger and Olympic sprinter, set up an individual Welsh record by gaining his 35th successive International cap (R.M. Owen also won 35 caps, but not in succession). Ken has played in every International since the war and also appeared in three Tests for the British Isles in New Zealand.

Very few of the men who were in top-class rugby in 1946 have managed to retain their places. Bledwyn Williams and Rees Stephens still figure in the Welsh XV with Ken Jones; Kyle and M.P. Lane have again won caps for Ireland this year; farmer W.D. Elliot has made a spectacular come-back in the Scottish pack; and the remarkable Jean Prat of France can lay claim to being the outstanding Rugby player of the five continents.

France, who beat New Zealand, Ireland and England in Paris and Scotland at Murrayfield, and only went down to Wales at Cardiff through some superb goal-kicking by Viv, Evans, had her best side since the war and shared honours which have eluded her ever since she started playing international rugby in 1909. And

63 DOCTORS TO
MAKE BOXING AS
SAFE AS POSSIBLE

By GEORGE WHITING

Sixty-three London doctors have promised to bring trained brains and healing hands to the problems of sport during the next two years, every specialist among them, dedicated to the spare-time task of making boxing as safe as possible consistent with the spirit of youthful adventure—and at the same time knocking some of the stuffing out of Dr Edith Summerskill's clap-net about the perils of pugilism.

From May 1 none of the 1,500 or so young men in the 230 clubs affiliated to the London ABA will be permitted to box without producing his medical card, on which will be entered details of all injuries received.

But that is only the immediate part of this painstaking and pain-coping scheme. "The real aim is a complete medical history of every youth who fights for fun. Boxing by the unfit, it is determined, must become a thing of the past."

TWO YEARS' WORK

It will take those 63 doctors two years to complete the job. In that time they aim to put "patients" through an examination designed to reveal every possible flaw in physical, nervous and mental make-up.

By the end of 1956, no young Londoner will be permitted to expose himself to the punishment of boxing unless he has been probed and drawn conclusions from his age, height, weight, chest measurements, family and personal history, heart, lungs, abdomen, eyes, ears, central nervous system and blood pressure.

Investigations into the effects of knockouts are already being made at three London centres—and Dr J. L. Blomstein, the Harley Street surgeon heading the probe-team—has been giving me some revealing figures thereon.

BRAIN WAVES

This season, 34 boxers suffering from head injuries have received encephalograph (brain wave) examination—(together with the same number of "un-knocked-out" controls. Only five of them showed the "wrong" kind of waves on the graph—and every abnormality was cleared up in two months.

"Nobody denies that boxing has its dangers," Dr Blomstein told me. "How can it be other-wise when, as in no other sport, the competitors are trying to inflict punishment? But at least we can try to make the amateur side of the sport as safe as possible."

(London Express Service)

IRISH GRAND
NATIONAL

Fairhouse, County Meath, Eire, Apr. 19.

Lord Bleasdale's six-year-old gelding, Royal Approach, carried topweight (168 pounds) to a two-length victory in the Irish Grand National run over 3½ miles here today.

Starting an even money favourite, Royal Approach, ridden by Pat Traffic, beat Sam Brownthorn, a 7 to 1 chance, ridden by his own trainer, H. Freeman—Jackson, jockey, second favourite at 5 to 1, was three lengths further away third in a field of 11.—Reuter.

EMPIRE SOCCER
CARNIVAL
SUGGESTED

Adelaide, Apr. 18.

The Australian Soccer Council is to ask the English Football Association to arrange an Empire soccer carnival in 1955 with teams from Australia, England, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada competing.

In announcing this tonight Mr Sydney Storey, Chairman of the Australian Football Association, said such a carnival would be a "zoo-runner to the 1954 Olympic Games."

Mr Storey also announced that a New Zealand team would visit Australia this year and that Australia would send a team to Hongkong in November or December.—Reuter.

West Bromwich
Beaten 6-1

By Aston Villa

London, Apr. 20.

West Bromwich Albion's 6-1 defeat by Aston Villa today, their heaviest defeat of the season, virtually ended their chances of winning the English Football League Championship.

Wolverhampton Wanderers though beaten 2-1 by Huddersfield, remained at the top with 55 points against 53. They each have one more game to play, Wolves being at home to Tottenham and West Bromwich away to Portsmouth.

At present Wolves have a superior goal average of 94 for and 56 against to Albion's 86 for and 60 against.—Reuter.

Athletes Leave
For Manila
On Tuesday

All preparations for sending Hongkong's representatives to the Asian Games have been completed, and the two athletes will leave for the Philippines early on Tuesday morning, announced R. J. P. Breen, Chairman of the Hongkong Athletic Association Executive Committee's extraordinary meeting held in the Education Department Building yesterday.

The two representatives of the Colony, Stephen Xavier, Hongkong's sprint champion, and Chan Wal-chuen, local shot put star, will leave on a C.P.A. plane at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

It was also announced that Chu Ming, Hongkong's long jump champion, will not be representing the Colony. A letter from Chu, in answer to the Association's invitation for him to join the team, said that circumstances prevented his accepting the invitation.

Mr P. Donahue, Chairman of the Committee, after reading out a letter from the Inter-School Sports Committee, accepting the Association's record of 200 metres race during the finals of the Inter-School Athletics on March 19, as an Inter-school record, proposed that the Committee accept the time. He was seconded by Mr Kwok Ling-kwong, and the motion was passed unanimously.

Mr P. J. Tingy informed the meeting that as he will be going on leave soon, he will not be able to carry on as Treasurer. Mr Kwok Ling-kwong was then elected Treasurer in his place.

Probables For The
City Suburban

London, Apr. 20.

The 10 probables, starters and jockeys for the City and Suburban Handicap, running over one mile and a quarter at Epsom tomorrow at 1415 GMT are:

Fillip (W. H. Carr), Prohibition (A. Breenley), Orgoglio (K. Gethin), Sunny Brae (L. Piggott), Sailing Light (Sir Gordon Richards), Caerlaverock (F. Durr), Dumbarton (F. Barlow), Ocean Sailing (E. Mercer), Prince Dor (D. Smith) and High Revel (D. Forde).—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



THE GAMBOLS



THE GAMBOLS



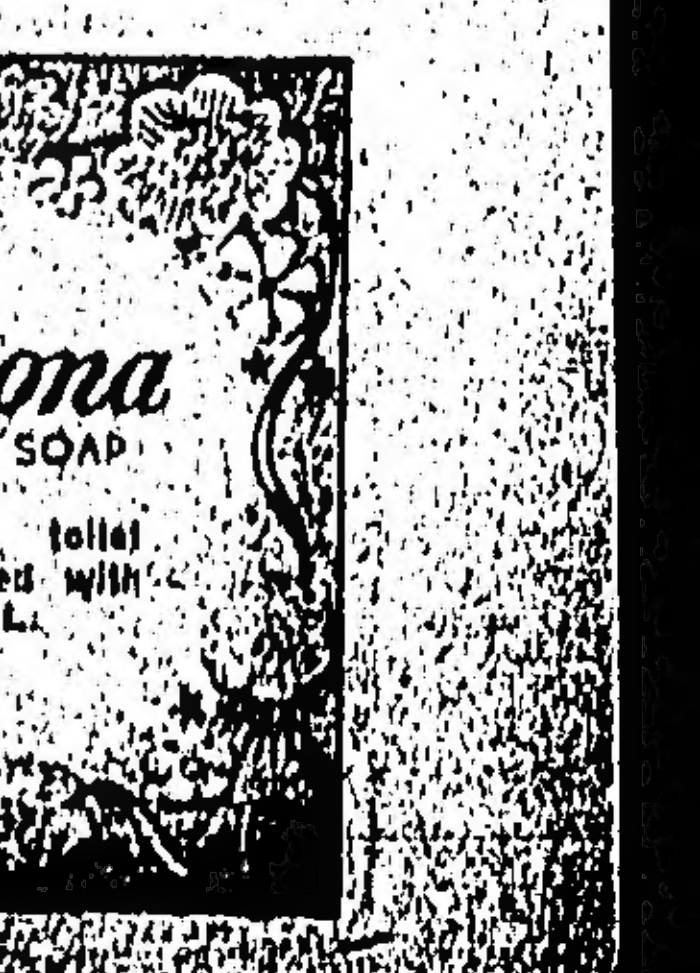
THE GAMBOLS



THE GAMBOLS



THE GAMBOLS



NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUB

CASH SWEEPS

11th Race Meeting—
1st & 8th May, 1954.

Through Tickets for the above Race Meeting may be purchased per day or for both days. If purchased per day the cost is \$20, or \$40 for both days.

By Order of the Stewards,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

NEW
TERRITORIESFANLING
UN LONG
&
SHEUNG SHUI
DISTRICTS.THE
CHINA MAIL
is now obtainable
from the
SHEUNG SHUI
STATION STALL,
SHEUNG SHUI
RAILWAY STATION.

Orders Accepted.
Deliveries Undertaken.



Now Give Len The Welcome Of A Hero

Says DESMOND HACKETT

Len Hutton is sailing home again, Hurrah! Hurrah! and sailing home, I sincerely hope, right into a square-deal welcome, for no England captain has ever done so well and received so little credit.

When Hutton captained England to victory over the Indians in 1952 it was written off as a thing any cricketering chap would have done.

When Hutton's team won the Ashes from Australia there were no loud hurrahs for a famous victory. As Hutton received was a cheer and a cheer and a cheer.

And now Hutton is coming home again after drawing with the West Indies and coming out with dignity and a pretty big assignment.

The cry still goes up, Hutton is a great cricketer, but he is no captain. Judging from the record book he has done more than passing well.

Hutton deserved to be honoured for that show against the Australians in the year of the Coronation.

SNOW SYSTEM

I feel that Hutton is suffering from the ancient snow system which still holds in some of the professional boxing circles of England, that a man who has won a lot of fights and a lot of money should not be taken seriously.

Absolutely not of course, and as outlined as anti-fascist and smoking cap.

Too many people still hear the thunderous indignation of the late Lord Hawke, who said that Hutton shall never live to see England explained by a professional.

Such sentiment went out, it should have been this out, with the separate entrances for Players and Gentlemen, as they thought fit to label themselves.

If the old fogies of the past, browse in their memories of W. G. Grace, who, according to many accounts, was not a particularly good sport anyway, let them do so.

Let the young men of England honour Hutton. Let him be driven in style to Lord's. Let him hear the words of praise to which he is entitled. Let him be presented with a trophy to remind him that on three occasions he has brought England undefeated through Test Match series.

LOOK TO IT

While the boxing promoters are still wiping their eyes because Budget-maker Butler does not have his way to cut down the taxes, let the fightmakers look to their business just a shade more sharply.

Three fight programmes to come advertise the presence of Randolph Turpin, Johnny Williams, and Sammy McCarthy. Now two of the fights are off completely and the Turpin date has been altered.

These three took part in warming up fights which proved too hot for them periously near the dates announced.

St. John Orders Ambulance

Orders issued by Mr. Fung

Ping-tung, Commissioner of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong District, Order No. 10/54, Dated April 22, 1954.

Ambulance Duties - Hongkong - 23.4.54-1.5.54, Shaikwan (Amb.) 23.4.54-1.5.54, Chung Sing Amb. Division, April 1954: King's College, N.S. Div. May 1954: SCAA N.S. Div.

Ambulance Duties - Kowloon - 23.4.54-1.5.54, Kowloon Wai and Taipei Amb. Div. 23.4.54-1.5.54, Sham Shui Po Amb. Div. April 1954: KYMCA N.S. Div. May 1954: Sham Shui Po N.S. Div.

Penetration Squad Duties - 23.4.54, Dr. H. Y. Cheng, Dentist W. C. A. Wright, A/O Poon Wai-chie and Chung Sing N.S. Div. 23.4.54, Dr. L. S. Shin, D.B. Fung Mo-yin and L.S. KYMCA N.S. Div.

Orderly Officer or Sgt. on Duty at Headquarters, Central Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

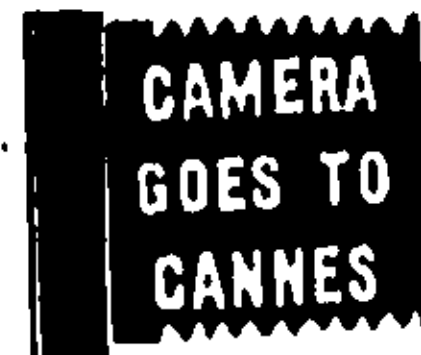
Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.

Street Sleepers Shelter Society Duties - 23.4.54, At Race Course, Confectionery Amb. Div. 23.4.54, At Race Course, K.C.O.B. Amb. Div. 23.4.54, Headquarters, Wanchai Amb. Div.



NO MORE pin-up pictures for me

SAYS THE GIRL WHO WOULD PREFER
TO BE REMEMBERED LIKE THIS . . .



• The NEW Gma Lollobrigida . . . as she appears in the film "Broad, Love, and Fantasy"

NOW GINA GETS THE SACKCLOTH LOOK

LEONARD MOSLEY reports the film festival

she was displeased. "Thank you very much," she said. "I am happy to meet you too."

Then she smiled. It was probably the best performance so far of Gina's new career as an actress.

Also in the cast: Donald Sinden, Margaret Rutherford (in her original part as Miranda's nurse) and Dora Bryan (a very dumpy Doris who, as the film progresses, becomes a friend of the mermaid).

The picture will be in colour and producer Betty Box is planning location scenes in Cornwall, the mermaid's country.

As yet there is no title but producer Box has had plenty of suggestions.

LADY'S NOT FOR FRYING

One she likes best: "The Lady's Not for Frying." "I thought of that one myself in my bath," she tells me. "But I don't suppose I shall be able to use it."

Seems a pity.

Tallpiece: Miss Johns was never really keen about the tail she wore in "Miranda." "It was too long, like a sarong." So in the sequel the mermaid will be wearing their tails shorter and prettier.

One thing I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

One of the things I like about British film girls: they don't pretend. They can turn on the glamour when it is needed but they don't mind letting you see something of the everyday homeliness that lies behind the studio glitter.

Down at Elstree a bright young actress named Susan Stephen is playing a wife coping with life in a one-room flat in "For Better, For Worse."

It is the romantic lead, opposite Dirk Bogarde, Miss Stephen, the little WAAF who caught Alastair Ladd's eye in "The Red Beret," is now on the verge of top stardom.

Round The British Film Studios

Do Mermaids Make Good Mothers?

By ROY NASH

Do mermaids make good mothers? I have been wondering after a talk with Glynis Johns about the sequel to "Miranda," on which she is about to start work at Pinewood.

You remember the last shot of the original picture. There was the mermaid, her tail draped gracefully over a rock, and in her arms a merbaby with a tail just like mother's.

What has happened to this working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

After their wedding in November, 1952, she and her husband took a country cottage in Buckinghamshire. But as he had to give it up, it cost too much to have every time we wanted to come to town.

Now they are happy with a one-room flat plus kitchen and bath. "After all, we haven't anything to put in the room even if we had them."

But at the end of her Elstree working day she goes home not to some luxurious Park Lane penthouse as you might think but to a one-room flat of her own in Marylebone.

Who told me so? Miss Stephen herself.

The picture, from film centre A. T. L. Studios' long-running play, is a light-hearted study of the trials likely to be encountered by young married couples in these days of housing shortage and rising prices.

KNOWS BOTH

Miss Stephen is not life: the wife of actor Lawrence Ward—knows something of both.

BUTTERFIELD and SWIRE.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	4 p.m. 22nd Apr.
"HUPEH"	Shanghai	5 p.m. 24th Apr.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	23rd Apr.
"TOCHOW"	Kobe	24th Apr.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Yokohama & Kure	Neon 23rd Apr.
ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIPING"	Kobe	p.m. 25th Apr.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"ANILLOCHUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Apr. 24th Apr.
"CYCLOPS"	Genua, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	24th Apr. 25th Apr.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th May 6th May
"LYOMEDON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th May 14th May
"ANCHISE"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd May 24th May

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails		Arrives
"LAOMEDON"	Liverpool	25th Apr.
"ANCHISE"	do	2nd May
"CLYTHEUS"	do	8th May
"PYRRIUS"	do	14th May
"AEOLUS"	do	20th May
"EUMAEUS"	24th Apr.	25th May
"ASCANIUS"	3rd May	7th June
"PELLEUS"	7th May	13th June

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load and discharge cargo.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Sails N.Y.		Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"AJAX"	24th Apr.	15th May	13th June
"HAINAN"	do	do	13th June
"AGAMEMNON"	do	4th May	3rd June
"DONA AURORA"	24th Apr.	15th May	14th June
"DONA ALICIA"	8th May	30th May	28th June

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, CRISTOBAL and JAPAN

Sails		Arr. H.K.
"DONA NATI"	4th May	5th May
"MANGALORE"	19th May	20th May
"AJAX"	4th June	5th June

Accepting cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on through bills of lading.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	9:00 a.m. Monday
HK/Jakarta/Singapore (DC-4)	10:00 a.m. Tuesday
HK/Malaya/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7:00 a.m. Tue & Fri
HK/Japan/Hongkong (DC-3)	12:00 noon Wednesday
HK/Jakarta/Singapore (DC-4)	8:00 a.m. Thursday
HK/Jakarta/Singapore/Hongkong (DC-4)	1:30 p.m. Friday

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

for particulars please apply to:

Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.

1 Connaught Rd. Tel: 30331/8

Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd. West. Tel: 25875, 32144, 24878

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives	Apr. 24 from Manila.
Sails	Apr. 25 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"NOREVERETT"

Arrives	May 14 from Singapore
Sails	May 15 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"

Arrives	Apr. 26 from Japan.
Sails	Apr. 27 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"

Arrives	Apr. 25 from Sandakan.
Sails	Apr. 26 for Kobe and Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

(Incorporated in the Republic of Panama With Limited Liability)

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG PUBLISHED DAILY (AFTERNOONS)

Price, 20 cents per copy. Saturdays 30 cents. Subscription: \$6.00 per month. Postage: China and Macao \$3.00 per month. U.K., British Possessions and other countries \$7.00 per month. News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary. Telephone: 26411 (8 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Salisbury Road, Telephone: 5253

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00

FOR 1 DAY PREPAID

ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS

\$1.50 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20

Births, Deaths, Marriages,

Personal \$5.00 per insertion

not exceeding 25 words, 25

cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS

10% EXTRA

If not prepaid a booking fee

of 50 cents is charged.

LOST

PRESS PASS in the name of George V. Liu, probably at Race Course on Saturday, April 17. Finder please return to Secretary, South China Morning Post, Ltd., or Public Relations Officer, Gloucester Building, 27313.

MUSICAL

JUST ARRIVED of well known English pianos, (trapezoidal) with full guarantee. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited at Mayfair Music Co., 20F, China Building (next door to Grand Dispensary). Telephone 27313.

TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

Canal Holidays Popular

A boom holiday season on Britain's canals is expected. Inquiries are coming from all over the world, for 'adventure' holidays on the canals, according to London reports.

Service men with their families, tea planters, Australians and New Zealanders, French Boy Scouts have joined British families, clubs, schools and individuals in asking the Inland Waterways Association for information.

Mr R. J. Evans, general secretary, said: "People like this kind of holiday because it gives them a sense of adventure. They are able to see the country from an entirely new aspect."

"At the same time, such holidays open up some of the loveliest countryside."

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 23rd April, 1954, at 10.30 a.m. at the Hong Kong & Shanghai Hotel Building, First Floor.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CURIOS.

Comprising: Jade, Porcelain & Ivory Figures, Vases & Bowls, Table Screens, Ornaments, Hand Paintings, etc., etc.

On View now.

Terms:—50% in cash on fall of Hammer and balance by Noon the following day.

A. E. B. de SOUSA, Auctioneer.

"Rehabilitation Camp" For G.I. Minor Offenders

Munich, Apr. 20. Hundreds of American soldiers who have been convicted by courts martial are being restored to normal military service at a "rehabilitation centre" run by the United States Army in Europe, at Kaufbeuren, in the Allgaeu mountains near Munich.

The soldiers are learning a new respect for their obligations to society, a spokesman said.

They wear ordinary duty uniforms, live in the same type of quarters as other soldiers, and receive similar food rations.

Most of the men in the camp have been sentenced for offences such as absence without leave, misappropriation of army vehicles, disrespect to officers, insubordination, or excessive drinking.

Their average age is 21 years. "Most of these young men can be made good soldiers and returned to duty," Colonel C. J. Nelson, of Marion, Indiana, camp commanding officer said. "They are given the chance to make good here, but in the final analysis it is up to the man."

Rehabilitation is attempted in a three-stage programme, which emphasises military training. In the first stage, which does not exceed a week, men are interviewed and classified. They also receive a minimum of eleven hours' disciplinary training in addition to hard manual labour.

The second stage, lasting five weeks, is entirely devoted to military training—for 48 hours a week.

"I should like to emphasise that there is nothing in this programme, nor in the centre, remotely resembling some of the widespread misconceptions of life in an army confinement facility."

"Men are sent to the rehabilitation centre as punishment for some breach of the law, but they are not sent there for punishment."

More than 80 per cent of the men sent to the centre, opened in 1951, return to normal duty.

The centre is operated under the staff guidance of the Military Police Corps and has become a model. Similar centres have been started elsewhere in the army—China Mail Special.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26651

HONGKONG to MARSEILLES in 24 days.

"VIET-NAM" sailing April 22nd

"CAMBODGE" sailing May 15th

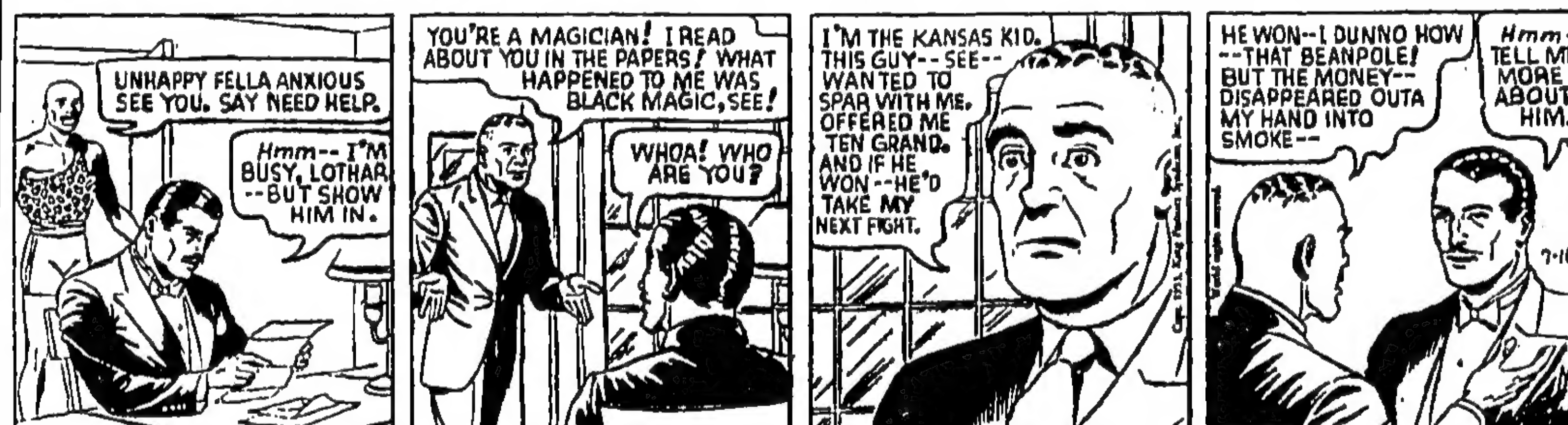
HONGKONG to CASABLANCA in 30 days.

"IRAQUADY" sailing May 4th

"INDUS" sailing May 31st

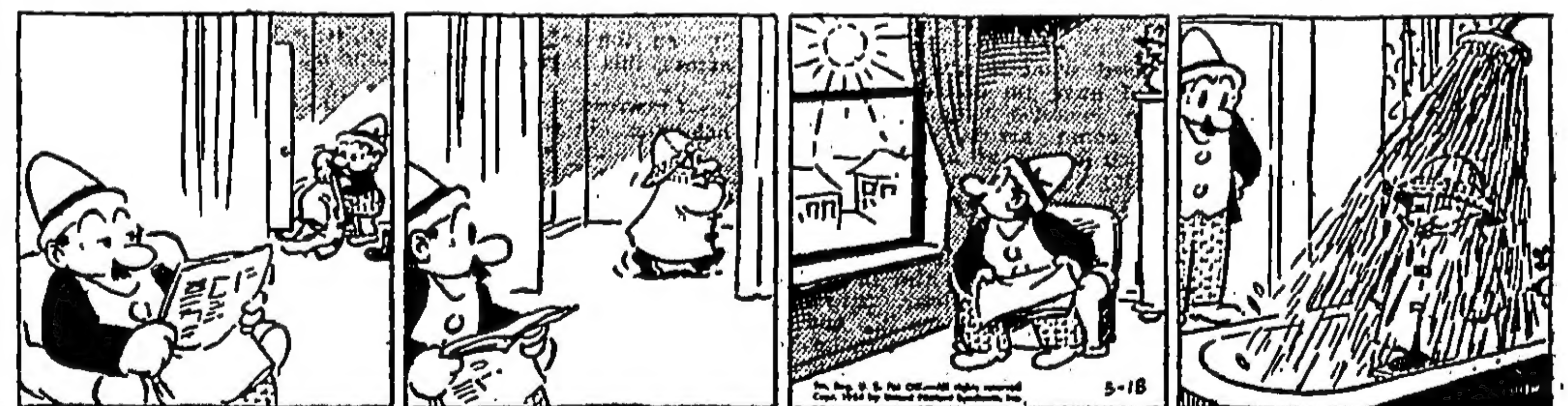
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



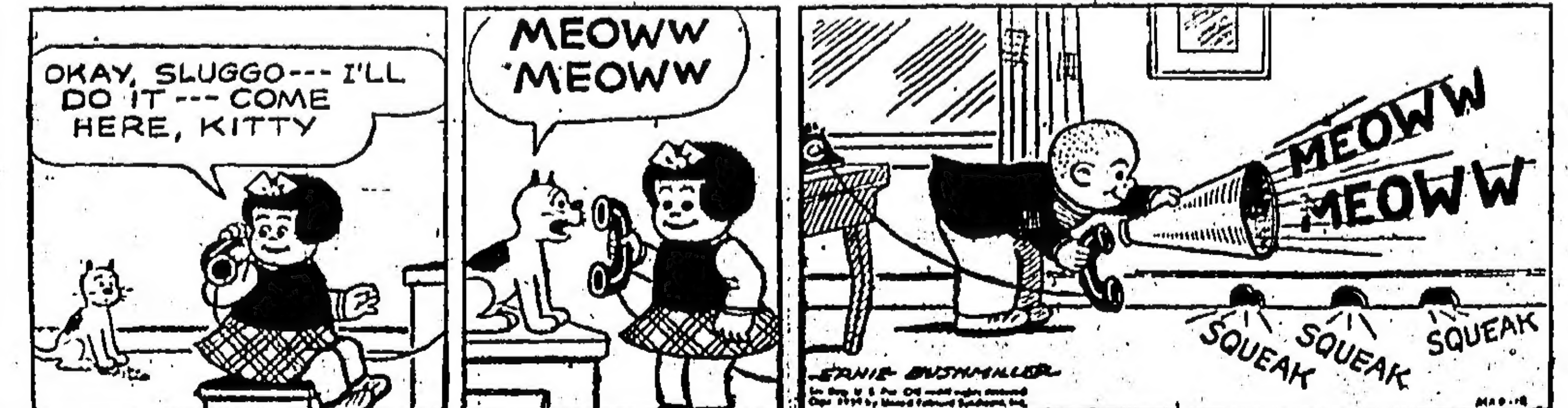
FERDINAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CANTON"	1st April	4th May
"CARTHAGE"	20th April	31st May
"CORFU"	27th May	31st June

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CHUSAN"	2nd May	31st May
"CANTON"	12th May	12th June
"CARTHAGE"	4th June	8th July

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

* Loading 10th April

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Arriving	From
"SHILLONG"	20th April	UK
Homewards	Loading	For
"SURAT"	6th May	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genua, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Suva, Port and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Trunks available for cargo of O.U. in Bulk Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"GANGES"	loads 28th Apr. sails 29th Apr.	for Singapore, Penang Bangkok, Chittagong & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	loads 5th May sails 6th May	from Japan for Singapore, Penang Bangkok & Calcutta

"SANTALA"	due 4th May	from Japan
	sails 6th May	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"FULTALA"	due 6th May	from Japan
	sails 11th May	for Singapore, Rangoon

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 25th Apr.	from Persian Gulf.
	sails 25th Apr.	for Japan
"OLINDA"	due 1st May	from Persian Gulf
	sails 2nd May	for Japan
"OKULA"	due 6th May	from Japan
	sails 10th May	for Cebu, Japan, Hongkong

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	In Port sails 23rd Apr.	from Japan for Auckland, Wellington, Sydney & Melbourne
"NANKIN"	due 2nd May	from Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. OF HONG KONG LTD. Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel rates can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

GENERAL HOLIDAY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21

By Air

Formosa, Japan, Canada, 8 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, New Zealand, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22

By Air

India, Ceylon, 10 a.m.
Japan, 8 p.m.
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 8:30 a.m.
Macao, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, 6 p.m.
Japan & Canada, 1 p.m.
Indo-China, France, 1 p.m.
Middle East, Africa & South Africa, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Woman MP Goes Into Hospital

Glasgow, Apr. 20. Mrs Barbara Currie, 42-year-old Horwath Labour Member of Parliament, was flown by air ambulance to a Glasgow hospital last night with an abscess in the mouth.

She had been spending the holiday week-end with Mrs Naomi Milne, MP for Glasgow, who had been in hospital for some time.

She had been spending the holiday week-end with Mrs Naomi Milne, MP for Glasgow, who had been in hospital for some time.

Reunited With His Sons After Seven Years



Mr. Valeriu Georgescu, 50-year-old naturalised American who claimed that his two sons had been held in Rumania to force him to spy for the Communists, is pictured with the boys, Constantin (left), 20, and Peter, 14 (right)—at London Airport last week. Father and sons had just arrived from Frankfurt. Constantin and Peter left Bucharest on Saturday after their release by the Rumanian authorities and were met by Mr. Georgescu, whom they had not seen for seven and a half years—when they reached Vienna by train. The boys had been given no passports but only a "one-way document" from the Rumanian Government valid for their journey to the United States.—Reutersphoto.

Fierce Controversy Rages Over Frozen Corpse Of An "Inca Prince"

Santiago de Chile, Apr. 19.

The frozen corpse of the Inca Prince—at first proclaimed a Princess—discovered high up in the Andes mountains, has become the centre of a fierce controversy here.

Certain Chilean experts are by no means convinced of its authenticity and have not failed to say so. The arguments put forward by either side are being followed with great interest by the public.

The corpse, frozen in a squatting position and said to be at least 100 years old, was proclaimed here as the second best preserved—the first is that of the Tollund man—so far discovered by archaeologists.

It was actually discovered by three prospectors in an ice cave some 4,000 metres (over 13,000 feet) up the Cerro del Inca, in the Andes, some 25 miles in a straight line from Santiago, the old city of the Incas.

At present, it is in a box packed with calcium chloride

at the National History Museum here, where it is being examined by a panel of doctors.

The controversy started when the Director of the pre-history section of the National Historical Museum, Leopoldo Pizarro, in an article about Indian civilisations in Chile, pointing to the fact that the clothing on the corpse does not all belong to the same period, declared that the "discovered" mummy was "no more than a shrewdly contrived hoax."

It reached a wider public when one of Chile's best-known newspapermen and writers, Joaquín Edwards Bello, in two articles in "La Nación", warned his readers that this might be a repetition of the famous case of the "mummies, funeral scarabs and other Egyptian ornaments found in tombs of the Pharaohs, but made in Germany."

He reminded his readers, too, that "Quetzimoc was drowned in a ditch and the bones with his remains, found in a church in a Mexican village, was a crude forgery."

At a press conference, these three declared emphatically: "There is no possible doubt about the authenticity of the find."

They admitted, however, that though the jewels adorning the body and the way the hair was dressed, belonged to an era before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the moccasins appear to belong to a later period.

"To these arguments, the 'doubters' replied with the question: 'How could so young a child, without proper clothing to protect him against the cold at that great altitude, be found there?'"

Dr. Fuenzalida added: "There is no doubt that this find is of great archaeological value. It is equivalent to our suddenly

finding a frozen Roman citizen in Rome, where it is being examined by a panel of doctors."

The last word will come from the laboratory. Experts are busy with X-rays, bacteriological, histological, serological and microscopic examinations of the body. They are also ascertaining its carbon-13 content.

Their preliminary reports indicate that the body is that of a child who has been dead for several hundred years. Mummification processes, only started since the corpse was found in the frozen sepulchre in the mountains and brought to this modern city.

Wanted £230

The finders were three prospectors fired by the "gold fever". Guillermo Chacon, Rios Barreto and Jaime Rios Abarea. Their trip to the top of Cerro del Inca, among the eternal snows, where the summer peak temperature never rises above three degrees (Centigrade) of frost, was to look for "the Treasure of the Incas" and the famous "Pizarro" mine which figure in the history and legends of the Central Andean area of Chile. The three had first visited the peak in 1931.

They began the ascent on January 27, and on February 1, began digging in a place popularly known as "the walls of the Incas" because of strange ruins consisting of a well defined square building of stone, now a little over three feet high by twelve feet long with the interior filled with earth. Then they found the body.

It was buried almost on the surface. Beside the body, was a silver "huemul" (a species of deer of the Andean heights, now extremely rare), a gold and silver alloy llama, a silver doll, representing an Indian girl, and two bags, one containing ground coca leaves and a tooth, and the other containing remains of seeds.

The prospectors immediately returned to Puento Alto, a city about 12½ miles from Santiago, where they decided to reveal their find and set a price on it.

Dr. Richard Schaefer was told immediately and made an offer on behalf of the National History Museum. The discoverers wanted 80,000 pesos (about £230). Finally, the sum of 45,000 pesos (about £130) was agreed upon.

The corpse was immediately transferred to Santiago and became the Museum's property. —China Mail Special.

Europe Still Clings To The E.P.U.

By Sydney Campell, Reuter's Financial Editor
London, Apr. 20.

If, as is probable, the European Payments Union limps along for another year, the reasons will be only that nobody chooses to take the responsibility of killing it when its present term expires on June 30 and that Britain, Germany and the other countries concerned, though all sworn to have no truck with closed anti-dollar trading systems, want to keep the EPU as a possible nucleus for one.

So far the American recession which was supposed to be going to ruin the non-dollar countries has done them more good than harm. But the British Chancellor is not alone in fearing that it may have worse effects on Britain and other countries in the second half of this year. If it does, the EPU may come in handy.

The Finance Ministers of the OEEC countries are due to meet in Paris on May 5 to sign a continuance of the EPU for one year from June 30. The meeting has been postponed once, and cannot easily be postponed again. The Ministers cannot meet until everything has been agreed for them to rubber-stamp.

Disagreements seem far too wide to be resolved by May 5, or for that matter by May 5 next year. It would not be surprising if there were a repetition of 1950, when agreement on the creation of EPU was not reached until September, and then had to be made retrospective to July 1, the first clearing being for the three months July-September. Some time during the summer, if not by May 5, something is likely to be hatched up.

From opposite ends, neither Germany nor Britain have much use for the EPU, and to France's troubles it has become irrelevant. For Germany it is now not much more than an instrument whereby she acquires poor debt yielding 2½ per cent at a time when she could find much better uses for the money at much higher interest rates.

For Britain the EPU is a standing reproach against the "sterling" mismanagement of the last few years. Now that sterling is itself again, there is, in British eyes, nothing the EPU can do that sterling could not do a lot better.

But there are other considerations. The OEEC trade liberalisation which were a concomitant of the EPU are undoubtedly valuable. Even when honoured in the breach than in the observance, they are a useful weapon against the recalcitrant countries or countries.

BRITAIN'S DISTASTE
Germany founded her great post-war fortune on the EPU and the OEEC liberalisations, and may not want to let them go until she is quite sure that she has something better. More generally, having been only recently re-admitted to the "club" of which Britain is the leading member, and still being none too popular with many of the members, she leans over backwards, and may even forgo some practical advantage, rather than give people a handle to brand her again as a brawler.

Britain's distaste for an agreed termination of the EPU is not shared by all. She cannot afford the termination clause to which she and all other member countries committed themselves when the EPU was formed in 1950.

In a winding up, Germany and the other creditors would be contractually entitled to get, for the terminal debts, the terms which they are already demanding for the present debts: bilateral apportionment and payment in convertible currency over the next years.

That is what the framers of the EPU agreement in their wisdom laid down. It is not easy now to see why they did so, but there is no point in hindsight or looking backwards, and anyway the main European payment system has always included some moonbeams from the larger lunacy, ever since the Saturday morning in 1948 when a few British officials came back from Paris to tell some French journalists that they had donated £70 million to the Continent, for which, months later, they found they had not a shred of statutory authority and had to get it retrospectively. —Reuter.

Scientists Use Silver As Disinfectant
Baltimore, USA, Apr. 20.

Two Johns Hopkins University scientists have opened the way for the use of silver as a disinfectant in industrial processes and in some drinking water supplies.

It has long been known that extremely minute amounts of silver in water neutralise and kill harmful bacteria. But the action was considered mysterious, and under some conditions the neutralised bacteria returned after the silver disappeared.

Dr. Charles E. Rynn and William E. Cheney have now perfected a method of quickly measuring traces of silver in water in the range of one to ten parts per billion.

Their method, based on the conversion of silver into visible form, answers objections to the use of the metal by making possible its reliable application and control.

Their research has served to strip silver of much of its mystery, as well, for they confirmed that silver reacts, only with those bacteria containing sulphur-bearing enzymes, and they identified for the first time conditions under which silver is most effective. —China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

The Dangers Of Tokyo's Taxis

Tokyo, Apr. 20.
Tokyo traffic police told the public something they had suspected for a long time—44 per cent of the city's small taxi-cabs were unsafe.

Surprise tests revealed conditions which shocked even Tokyo's hardened traffic police.

One vehicle was given a braking test. Its rear axle snapped when the brakes were applied. —China Mail Special.

Prospects For US Steel Industry

New York, Apr. 20.

The next 60 days will probably go a long way towards shaping the course of the steel market in 1954, according to the US steel industry publication "Iron Age".

Depending on how things go during this crucial period, the balance for the entire year might be shifted up or down. The decline noted in the first quarter has been arrested, and in recent weeks producers have been able to work off much of their semi-finished stocks while holding the input rate steady, says "Iron Age". This means that the market is in fair balance at a little over two-thirds of rated capacity.

A survey of the market by "Iron Age" this week again shows no significant improvement in business, and none in immediate prospect. But there are some signs that the steel market climate is improving:

(1) Overall economic activity is leveling off, although on a lower plane than the peak reached in 1953.

(2) Inventory corrections are slowly becoming less of a factor, although they will continue to be a potential influence for some time.

(3) Labour negotiations in the next few months, with the obvious possibility of a strike, are expected to convert a lot of steel users to a buying mood. The union is aware of possible market stiffening, and is holding off final demands in the hope of strengthening its hand.

These positive factors make it a good bet that the next significant move in the steel market will be upward, asserts "Iron Age". But the revival will probably be moderate; no sharp improvement in demand can be expected on the basis of current prospects. Yet a sudden darkening of the labour picture could change all that.

POSITIVE & NEGATIVE
A survey of individual steel consuming industries yields both positive and negative results, reports "Iron Age".

Luke-warm demand from the automobile industry has been a bitter disappointment to some. Although this industry is the most important customer for steel, its stimulating influence was probably over-rated early this year. There is little chance that car firms will be able to increase their buying power substantially.

The appliance business shows no clear trade. Air conditioning, radio and TV would probably exceed early estimates. But farm equipment business is surprisingly good. Tinplate demand has improved, partly on the basis of strike hedge-buying.

Railroad demand is weak and coach builders' requirements are still slacking. Demand for structural products continues good.

Scrap prices advanced this week for the fourth consecutive week, reports "Iron Age". Meanwhile, steelmaking operations are scheduled half a point lower at 67.5 per cent of rated capacity.

In a special report to management, "Iron Age" predicts that steel output through mid-1954 will be about 15-20 per cent below the 1953 average. For the rest of the metal-working industry, production will be down by from 10 to 15 per cent during the first six months of this year compared with peak levels in 1953.

The publication also believes that the present mild business recession can be expected to continue for several months; but that it will not lead to an economic depression. "Watch for a significant business upturn early in September," concludes "Iron Age". —China Mail Special.

Special Emphasis On Synthetic Rubber Production

Washington, Apr. 20.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, operator of the United States Government's synthetic rubber facilities, has announced that a total of \$4,160,000 is being set aside for research and development of synthetic rubber in the next fiscal year, beginning on July 1, 1954.

This amount was \$1,071,000 less than the total set aside for synthetic rubber research in the present year ending on June 30, 1954, it was stated.

The acting Administrator of the Corporation, Mr. Laurence Robbins, outlining next year's programme, said emphasis would be given to "improving the quality of synthetic rubber for more extensive use in large size tyres" and on helping to develop "better synthetic rubber for special purposes" such as defence requirements.

The research programme was a continuation of work that had been carried on in the past, as authorised by Congress, and would be done in eight of the currently operating synthetic rubber laboratories, at Akron, Ohio, by a tyre testing contractor in San Antonio, Texas, and by eleven other contractors including universities and research institutions.

The general objectives of the programme, Mr. Robbins added, were to make synthetic rubber "better and cheaper and to produce it more efficiently."

Discussing some of the achievements accomplished in the research programme to date, Mr. Robbins also disclosed that the Corporation was adhering closely to the new national policy, revealed by President Eisenhower in a statement of United States stockpile procurement policies on March 26.

This stockpile policy would favour procurement of domestic materials wherever possible at the expense of foreign materials. "Until recently, one of the essential chemicals required for the manufacture of hot rubber was derived from imported coconut oil," Mr. Robbins said in his announcement. "A similar chemical derived from domestic petroleum sources has recently been commercially produced and has proven to be fully equivalent. The domestic material will henceforth be utilized."

"This development thus relieves the strategic strain inherent in foreign materials sources in times of emergency. The new material also has the additional advantage of being considerably cheaper. The former material was known as TDM, while the new domestic material is known as TDM."

SPECIAL USES
"Hot rubber produced with a nitrazole catalyst has shown advantages for rubbers which must be used at very low temperatures such as 40 to 80 degrees below zero. While this type may not come into general use, it shows promise for special applications for rubber parts required for military service in arctic regions."

Mr. Robbins said a careful comparison had been made between natural and synthetic rubber in both passenger car and lorry tyres. These tests reveal that passenger car tyres with cold rubber in the tread outperform tyres made of all natural rubber," he said. "The use of oil extended rubber developed about two years ago further improves tread wear in passenger car tyres."

"These studies also show that large truck tyres containing up to 30 per cent synthetic rubber approach tyres made of all natural rubber in performance on road tests. If the synthetic rubber content of large truck tyres is increased beyond 30 per cent, carcass durability is adversely affected."

"The addition of a small percentage of a special synthetic resin added to synthetic rubber by blending it into the latex results in a rubber which has become satisfactory for large truck tyres. The resin helps the rubber to maintain adequate strength under heavy loads. Additional pilot plant work will be required further to prove the practicability of this combination."

"Synthetic latex for use in the rapidly expanding foam sponge market has been produced with many improved properties such as viscosity, colour and odour."

On some jobs, Dr. Robbins said, fatigue had been reduced by lowering heat and humidity, by increasing ventilation and by applying a schedule of rest periods adequately spaced and of sufficient duration.

Dr. René Delanne, a Belgian physiologist now visiting the United States to study phases of the Post's medical research programme for six months at the Haskell Laboratory.

Dr. Delanne is interested in the bodily reactions of people to physical work and exposure to heat and cold. —China Mail Special.

They Find Cures For Workers' Fatigue

New York, Apr. 20.

United States industry, with its resources of medical research and engineering "know-how," is finding on-the-job cures for that "too-tired" feeling which sometimes comes at the end of a day's work.

The effect of fatigue on employees is being studied by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company's Haskell Laboratory for Toxicology and Industrial Medicine at Newark, Delaware.

The work of the laboratory is concerned with a broad study of man in his work environment. The scientists are investigating such subjects as the causes and effects on fatigue, the basic factors which make clothing comfortable, and methods for the early determination of abnormal heart conditions, as well as investigating the toxic effects of chemicals made or used by the company.

Dr. Lucien Brouha, a physiologist at the laboratory, said that it was possible for physiologists, without cumbersome equipment, to evaluate and classify many industrial jobs according to "fatigue potential."

"It is what happens when a factory physiologist with stopwatch, and clinical thermometer, tries to ferret out fatigue and its causes on a particular job."

PULSE RATE
Immediately following a work period, they record the pulse rate of workers at rest three times at one-minute intervals. Thus, they determine pulse rate changes caused by exertion and the rates at which the pulse returns towards "resting levels."

Body temperatures are also measured during the same four-minute rest period.

This procedure is repeated throughout the working shift. If the average rise in pulse and temperature is found to be progressive or if the recovery to the "resting level" is too slow at any time during the shift, the physiologists know that something about job activity or working conditions is causing employees to draw heavily on physical reserves.

On some jobs, Dr. Brouha said, fatigue had been reduced by lowering heat and humidity, by increasing ventilation and by applying a schedule of rest periods adequately spaced and of sufficient duration.

Dr. René Delanne, a Belgian physiologist now visiting the United States to study phases of the Post's medical research programme for six months at the Haskell Laboratory.

Dr. Delanne is interested in the bodily reactions of people to physical work and exposure to heat and cold. —China Mail Special.

LONG WAIT FOR NEW QUEEN'S HALL LIKELY

It may be seven to 10 years before the rebuilding of London's Queen's Hall is begun, according to recent cables.

It was destroyed by bombing in 1941. The Post Office is negotiating use of the cleared site as a park for its vans for the period.

Pursued at the prospect of such delay, Mrs. Sylvia East, secretary of the Henry Wood Memorial Trust, has written to the Treasury on behalf of Lord Horder, the chairman, asking about plans for the future. No reply has yet been received.

It was announced in February, 1952, that the trustees had agreed with the Government that the £70,000 in the fund should be contributed towards providing a Henry Wood Hall in the new Queen's Hall. It would be suitable for orchestral and choral rehearsals.

This followed a Government decision, announced by Mr. Gaisford, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to build a new and bigger Queen's Hall with seats for 3,100 and room for 1,000 more under promenade conditions. The smaller hall would seat about 1,100.

DISNEY CAUSED
News that the site may be used as a Post Office car park has dismayed many of the thousands who subscribed to the Henry Wood fund. Many have the mistaken impression that the arrangement would be permanent.

The sum of £8,000, the total proceeds of a concert promoted to mark Sir Henry Wood's 75th birthday and the 50th anniversary of the Promenade Concerts, was among the first contributions to the fund.

A Treasury official said last week that any arrangement with the Post Office would be a temporary one. It would not prejudice rebuilding "when the circumstances are ripe." Work on the hall had to be fitted in to the priorities scheme.

MRS CHIDLEY'S LINE IS CANVASSING —But she prefers to be called a 'plonker'

A LONG with John McAdam, the Earls of Sandwich and Cardigan, and Captain Boycott, Charles Macintosh belongs to the select company whose names have entered the currency of everyday language.



Ironing in the Dunlop factory is Mrs. Margaret Kinn, 18, of Tottenham. Her hobbies are skating and dancing.

by
**Harold
Harris**



William Lemkin is the man who planned demobilisation clothing.

The dictionaries have put a K in mackintosh, but the man in the street has dropped the last two syllables, and uses the homely name of "mac" for the garment which immortalises the inventor of rubberised fabrics.

He was a Glasgow man, born in 1766, and he opened a factory in Manchester. That factory is today part of the great Dunlop organisation, which explains the presence of a treasured possession in the Edmon-ton factory of Dunlop Clothing and Weatherproofs Ltd.

Hermetically sealed in glass, it is kept in the office of Mr J. D. Donaldson, the general manager. It is a piece of the original double-texture cloth, which Macintosh waterproofed over 120 years ago with a coating of rubber solution and naphtha between the two layers.

On July 13, 1830, he wrote a letter, still clearly legible, on this sample recommending its use. "I am doing engravings upon," and also for "envelopes, covering portfolio purposes, and for binding books instead of leather or vellum."

It is a far cry from that old letter to the stream of waterproofs, showerproof raincoats made from impregnated cloth, sports jackets and trousers, and two-piece suits, which pour from the conveyor belts of the Edmon-ton factory.

There are, in reality, three factories in the company's two

buildings, for the processes are very different.

In the older building is the raincoat factory. The coats are cut out by hand-knife, an endlessly moving, razor-sharp blade, that cuts its way through 35 thicknesses of wool cloth as smoothly as you or I would slit open an envelope with a sharp knife.

Skilled work this, as you would realise if you watched Mr Ronald Duncan, of Enfield, deftly manoeuvring the cloth so that the blade slides precisely along the faintly chalked lines.

JOURNEY

When Mr Duncan has finished his cutting, and the pieces have been separated into the parts for individual coats, each garment starts its journey along the slowly moving conveyor belt. Forty-two pieces, counting lining and interlining, for a raglan-sleeved showerproofed wool raincoat.

One square of the conveyor belt, carrying the pieces for one coat, may take from six to eight minutes to pass each girl.

In the clothing factory, where jackets and trousers are made, you will see a plonking machine at work. Its purpose is to attach the canvas to the jacket fronts. Mrs Joyce Chidley, who operates it, appears on the company records as a "canvasser."

Her job has nothing to do with politics. Mrs Chidley says: "I always call myself a plonker."

The jackets cannot be cut out by hand-knife for, if there is a check in the pattern, the cloth must be cut in such a way that the checks match up, on seams, pockets, sleeves, when the coat is completed. So each jacket is cut singly with tailoring shears.

In another part of the factory operatives attach Dunlop's specially designed rubber insertion to the waistband of trousers, to prevent the shirt riding up, as well as elastic bands, to prevent the trousers falling down.

But it is in the waterproof factory that the spirit of Charles Macintosh lingers on. His process, perfected, is still carried on in the Manchester factory and the rubberised cloth arrives at Edmon-ton where it is made into waterproofs under the watchful eye of the fabulous Mrs Amy Darbyshire.

55 YEARS

Mrs Darbyshire is the forewoman. She joined the company when she was 13. That was in 1899, so she is clocking up her 55th year of service. Although her work is supervisory, she can still make coats with any of the younger workers. When Dunlop took an interest in three factories in Holland in 1948, it was Mrs Darbyshire who was sent to train the Dutch workers.

Light, single-texture waterproofs, rubberised on one side, are made on the conveyor. But the heavier, double-texture waterproof garments are hand-made throughout, each one by a single operative. It took about 18 months to teach Gerald Norris, of Palmers Green, to do this work. Now, at 17, he is on the production floor, making about 25 coats a week, hoping to get up to 32, which is about as many as any man can make.

One of the trickiest jobs he has to do is to make the stripped seams. Wherever the coat is stitched, one thickness of the fabric must be removed, and a rubber channel formed over the stitches, to ensure that no drop of water can percolate through.

Nearly one quarter of the raincoats exported from the UK to North America come from this factory. Mr William Lemkin, director and general manager, will proudly tell you. He has reason to be proud. For he travels from coast to coast in Canada and the USA, where he is known not as the Dunlop man, but as the Macintosh man.

TRADITIONS

In that market, the traditions of the proud old Glasgow name combine with the reliability of the modern product to make an outstanding dollar earner.

At home, many millions of men who have never heard his name have been clothed by Mr Lemkin.

As director of clothing and textiles at the Ministry of Supply, he was responsible for clothing all the British Forces in July 1942 to the end of the war.



One way to find out if a waterproof is waterproof is to pour a bucket of water in it and leave it for a few days. Brenda Hammett (17), of Tottenham, has no doubt about this one.



Slowly, almost imperceptibly, never stopping, the conveyor belt takes the pieces for each garment between two rows of girls. Each plays her part in the assembly, will be paid a bonus for anything over the output target for the belt.



Her official title is canvasser. "But I call myself a plonker," says 24-year-old Mrs. Joyce Chidley, of Tottenham. Her plonking machine attaches canvas to the jacket fronts.

operation when the Forces were demobilised. He remembered the end of the 1914 war when he, along with other ex-servicemen, was given an ill-fitting blue serge suit, white collar to wear with old khaki shirt, and cloth cap.

Determined that the servicemen of 1945 should be given a better start in civilian life, Mr Lemkin drew up the plan for self-service depots, where each man could select for himself a complete new outfit.

Each outfit cost the nation between £8 and £9. Mr Lemkin estimates that the same clothes would have cost about £20 in the shops—if the shops had had them. His plan to supply the complete outfit, instead of making a financial guess as many people wanted, saved the taxpayer about £60 million.

At Edmon-ton, as elsewhere in the clothing industry, one of the chief difficulties today is shortage of labour. The Dunlop organisation tackled the problem in two ways.

They have installed every modern production technique, with incentives to productivity, such as a bonus for everything above the output target. They are also energetically looking for new workers.

The latest innovation is a training centre in the factory, where girls of 15, straight from school, are taught to use the machines.

Operatives who go to night school have their fees refunded by the company and receive a cash award when they pass their examinations.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Big Killing

LIKE rich men rolling up in a limousine to make their kill at the tables in some palm-fringed casino, Alfred and Joe arrived in state in an ancient car outside the pin-table saloon.

They had much the same purpose in mind as those who visit casinos. A notion that it would be pleasant to put the place out of business by breaking the bank. As money cannot be won at pin-table saloons, Alfred and Joe meant to achieve their end by robbery.

The couple parked their car and sauntered into the saloon.

103 THREEPENNY-BITS

ALFRED and Joe selected a machine that cost 3d. to play. They changed a half-crown into the right coin.

Then, while Alfred leaned over the game to mask his friend's actions, Joe neatly opened the drawer where the machine kept its earnings, and helped himself to what was inside — 103 threepenny-bits and one aluminium disc used for testing the machine.

The job done, Joe shut the drawer again, and the pair sauntered off.

But the robbery had been seen. A policeman was called and Alfred and Joe were stopped. They were asked to turn out their pockets, and 25s. 9d. in threepenny-bits came to light. So did the test-disc.

FOR AMUSEMENT ONLY

AT Bow Street next morning, Alfred and Joe both pleaded not guilty to stealing the money, and when he had heard the story, Mr Bertram Reece, the magistrate, invited the youths to give him their version.

Alfred from the dock said: "It was raining, and we just went into the arcade for shelter and played a few games for amusement like. Then a stranger came up and he played the machine we was at."

He paused, and added, as if to clinch the matter: "If you want to know, there was an Indian and his girl friend standing there all the time."

Mr Reece peered over his glasses, as if trying to follow the reasoning, waiting for some clue or key word.

JOE'S PAST...

BUT Alfred subsided into silence, and Joe would add nothing. The case was found proved.

A policeman brought out a file with Joe's name on the cover. "There are two findings of guilt against this man," he said, "and three convictions."

He began to read details. Among other things, Alfred had been gaoled nine months for a dozen cases of stealing money from automatic machines.

"He's a married man, sir," the officer said, "and works on his own account as a dealer, he

says." He turned to deal with Alfred.

"He is married also," the officer said, "and has a child aged 16 months. He has quite a good work record as a painter, but he gave up his last job, which paid £8 week, last December. Since then, he tells me, he has been selling logs on his own account."

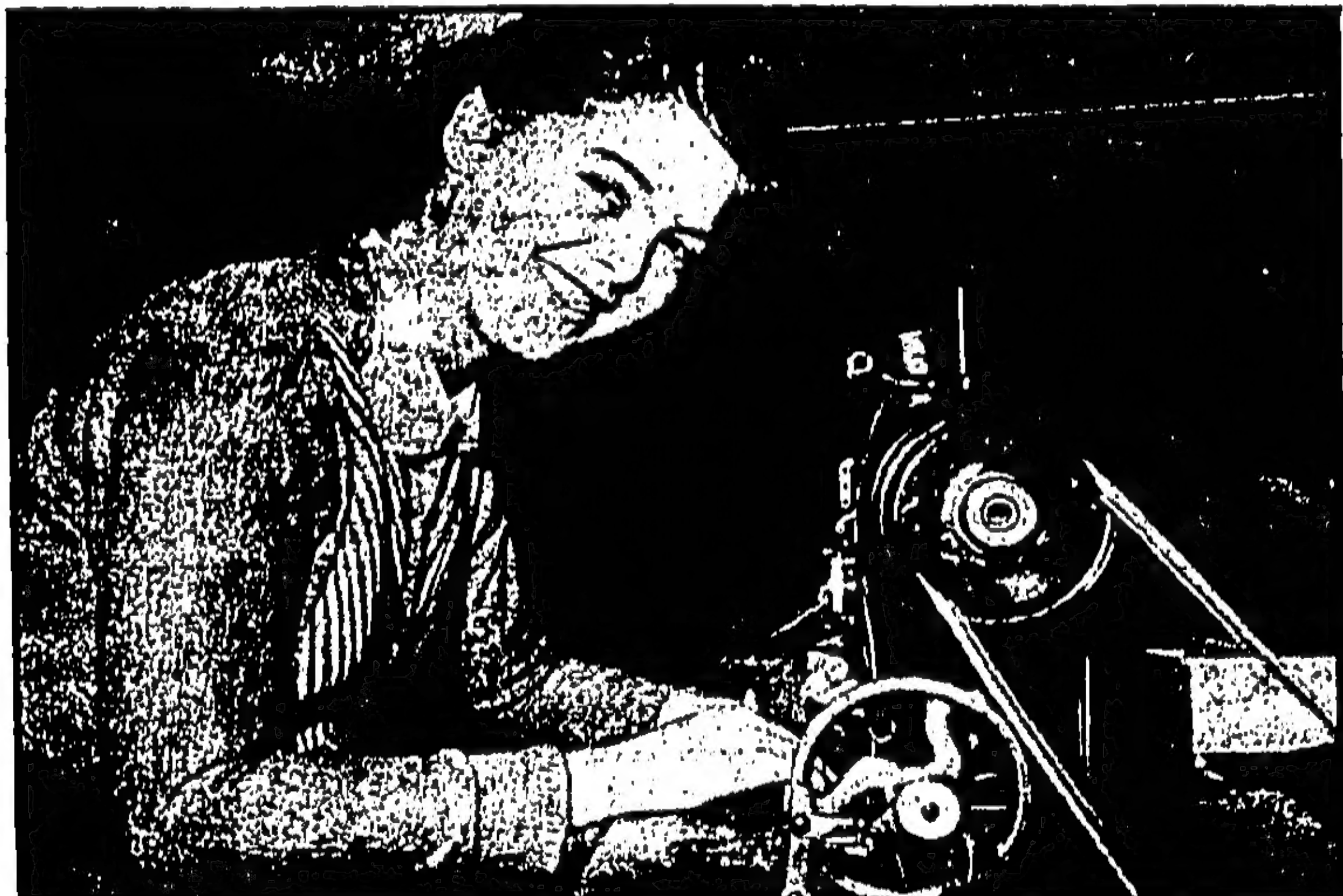
...AND ALFRED'S FUTURE

"**I**T'S quite clear," said Mr Reece to Joe, "that you are a past of these arcades. Go to prison for six months." He turned to Alfred. "Your case is somewhat different," he said. "Pay £10 fine."

The two young husbands left, glum-faced as gamblers whose infallible systems have failed. The one would have time to ponder where things had gone wrong.

Upon the other, the present pressed hard. The problem of finding 800 threepenny-bits to pay for such temporary part-ownership of 103, and still have enough left for food and rent for his family, at a time of year when the bottom must just about have fallen out of the log-selling business.

Printed and published by "WILLIAM" ALICE GRANTHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.



Eighteen-year-old Iris Tyler is happy as a queen—which is what she is. She is beauty queen of Edmon-ton and of Dunlop, and Miss Industry of Edmon-ton. Her awards included a week at an Isle of Wight holiday camp, as well as cash and other prizes. She has been in the factory for three years.



Two young workers with colds—Gladys ("the name's the same") Cooper and Maureen Stephens (right)—make good use of the factory's modern surgery.

JOIN COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION

Six Hongkong newspapers have been admitted to membership of the Commonwealth Press Union according to information received yesterday from London.

The papers are the South China Morning Post, China Mail, and South China Sunday Post-Herald (the group of South China Morning Post, publications), the Hongkong "Tiger" Standard, and the Wah Kiu Yat Po, the two

last-named being owned and published by the Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.

The objects of the Commonwealth Press Union, whose headquarters are in London, are:

To promote the welfare of the Newspaper Press of the Commonwealth and of those concerned with the dissemination of news and information in newspapers and other periodicals, and to give effect to the opinion of members of the

Union on all matters which affect, or might affect, the freedom and efficiency of the newspaper and periodical Press throughout the Commonwealth.

To promote conferences of members in various parts of the Commonwealth or elsewhere.

To watch for and to oppose by any legitimate means legislative or other proposals likely to be harmful to Press freedom and the maintenance of an effective Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It's time to teach this young lady to stop screaming in the middle of the night! How do we start?"